

APRIL 28, 1972

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,772

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1972

Established 1887

## Brandt Survives Ouster Attempt by Two Votes

By David Binder

BONN, April 27 (NYT)—West Germany's governing coalition held back today an attempt by the powerful conservative opposition to topple Chancellor Willy Brandt and replace him with Rainer Barzel.

The Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian ally, the Christian Social Union, got 247 votes for its Bundestag no-confidence vote against Mr. Brandt—two short of the required absolute majority in the 496-member lower house of parliament.

A tumult broke out in the Bundestag when the tally was prematurely disclosed at 1:12 p.m. Deputies of the governing coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats shouted in triumph and embraced each other.

The surprised Chancellor Brandt and some tried to hoist him to their shoulders. Their cheers soon turned to jeers and fist-shaking at the opposition. Mr. Barzel slumped in his seat facing

the cabinet benches, shaking his head in dejection, his cheeks drained of color.

Not until the Bundestag president, Kai Uwe von Hassel, announced the official result of the balloting seven minutes later did Mr. Barzel pull himself together and go to shake hands with the chancellor.

All across Germany citizens demonstrated with joy over the vote, dancing in the streets, kissing strangers, honking automobile horns.

The vote gave the 30-month-old coalition a new lease on life and the possibility of pushing through its program of ratifying its controversial 1970 good-will treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland in parliament next week.

But it was unclear tonight how long the lease would last. Two coalition deputies from the Free Democratic party, Gerhard Klumpp and Ernst von Kuhlmann-Stumm, announced that they had voted for Mr. Barzel and said they intended to resign their

mandates. A third Free Democratic fence-jumper, Wilhelm Helms, hinted that he might have abstained today but would vote for the Eastern détente treaties.

This left the coalition led by Mr. Brandt and his Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel of the Free Democratic party, in doubt whether it still possesses the 249 votes needed to govern.

For this reason the government decided to delay a second critical Bundestag vote tonight, a ballot on the federal budget. It would have laid bare the number of deputies still supporting the coalition regime.

Against bitter objections by Mr. Barzel, the government adopted filibustering tactics, on the apparent assumption that there would be more clarity about the vote strengths after the coalition parties had conferred once more with potential waverers in the ranks.

Throughout the late afternoon and evening there was talk here of new elections, a difficult maneuver under the 1949 federal constitution and one that appears to require the backing of all parties.

Many leading conservative politicians said they would like new elections. Mr. Barzel himself appeared hesitant, possibly because of the defeat he suffered today. The government party, emboldened over their hairbreadth escape, were obviously unwilling to take up at this moment the unprecedented matter of new elections falling within their regime's normal four-year term.

Should a stalemate develop in the Bundestag, the most likely time for interim elections would be in mid-June, before the great vacation wave starts in West Germany.

Few would be happy about such a decision. Chancellor Brandt prefers to push through ratification of his Eastern treaties. Mr. Barzel knows that the polls already count him a loser in interim elections. The electorate is tired of election slogans after two months of being bombarded, countervailing with warnings and appeals connected with last Sunday's state vote in Baden-Württemberg.

The Bundestag vote on whether to replace the government—  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Bull's-Eye Landing by Apollo-16

Three Astronauts Are 'Doing Fine'

ABOARD USS TICONDEROGA, April 27 (AP)—Apollo-16's three explorers returned to earth today, their spaceship splashing safely into the Pacific Ocean to end a lunar voyage that should vastly enrich man's knowledge of the moon.

The command ship, carrying Capt. John W. Young, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke Jr. and Commander Thomas K. Mattingly, made a bull's-eye parachute landing ending its 1381 million-mile journey within about one mile of this carrier at 1944 GMT.

Television cameras on deck and in a helicopter relayed clear pictures of the splashdown in a warm, choppy sea to countries around the world via satellite. Touchdown was 209 miles southeast of Christmas Island.

President Nixon, who followed the return of the astronauts to the edge of the Kennedy Space Center, Fla., home, issued a statement welcoming the crew back to earth and saluting them "for a job well done."

"Our condition is outstanding," one of the astronauts said just before landing.

The spacecraft turned upside down on splashdown, which is common on Apollo landings, and the astronauts inflated bags to right it.

Returning with the astronauts were 245 pounds of rocks, dust and data they feel might contain the evidence of volcanic activity on the moon which they sought when they started out 11 days ago.

The TV cameras recorded the command ship, named Casper, as it descended toward the Pacific and captured the unloading of the three large 83-foot-diameter orange and white parachutes.

The craft had survived a blazing dive through the atmosphere during which temperatures of more than 4,000 degrees blistered the protective heat shield.

There was no repetition of the problem on Apollo-15, last summer, when one of the chutes collapsed and the astronauts had a sumpier-than-normal landing.

"Just Super"

"We're doing fine," came the report from the spacecraft after it was righted. "Just super," Col. Duke said.

A helicopter was overhead within a minutes to drop frogmen into the water to secure the bobbing spacecraft.

Another chopper hoisted the three astronauts aboard and deposited them on the deck of the Ticonderoga 35 minutes after landing.

The astronauts stepped briskly into a red carpet for welcoming ceremonies, and then each made a few remarks.

Capt. Young, the commander, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



WELCOME ABOARD—Apollo-16 astronauts, from left, John Young, Charles Duke and Thomas Mattingly, stepping onto deck of aircraft carrier after return to earth yesterday.

Still Candidate at Convention

## Muskie Quits Active Campaigning

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, today withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in the remaining state primaries. But he declared that he would still be a candidate for the nomination at the convention in July.

In a nationally televised press conference, Sen. Muskie blamed lack of funds for his withdrawal.

"I do so with regret," he said, "but I have no choice. I do not have the money to continue."

Sen. Muskie, who before the primaries began, was a heavy favorite to become the Democratic candidate, released the 128 delegates he had won so far so that "they should feel free to reassess their commitment."

However, he added, "At the urging of friends and supporters around the country, I do not withdraw my candidacy."

Names on Ballots

Sen. Muskie told newsmen that even though he would not campaign, his name would remain on the ballot in several primaries.

The senator's move came after two months of poor showings in various state contests climaxed by defeats in the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania primaries.

He leaves Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., and Sen. George S. McGovern, D. S.D., as the favorites for the nomination.

Despite asking his delegates, Sen. Muskie apparently will attempt to hold on to a substantial bloc of them. And with his name on the ballot in other states, he stands to gain some additional strength even without campaigning.

His strategy would seem to be to keep himself available to break a probable deadlock between the Humphrey and McGovern forces.

As for his activities until the convention, Sen. Muskie said that he would "continue to speak out on the issues around the country and from the Senate floor."

Commenting on the results of the primaries so far, the senator noted four main issues reflected in the voting:

- The war in Vietnam.
- Continually rising prices, despite a policy of controls.
- A redistribution of the "benefits and burdens" of society.
- "An open government which confides in the people, responds to their needs and opinions and which is free from the corrupting influence of special interests."

Mistaken Strategy

The senator also conceded that his previous strategy, that of entering as many primaries as possible, had been a mistake.

"I required that I make a major effort and a major expenditure of resources in every primary, with a maximum impact in none," he explained.

"Nowhere were the consequences of such a strategy more clearly demonstrated than in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—diminishing results and diminishing resources."

During the press conference, Sen. Muskie restated a major theme of his campaign—that he was the only Democrat who could beat President Nixon. He also insisted that he would not accept the vice-presidential nomination.

Sen. Muskie's assessment of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)



Sen. Edmund S. Muskie

11-4 Vote on Nominee for Attorney General

## Senate Panel Again Approves Kleindienst

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT)—The Senate Judiciary Committee, after almost two months of hearings, sent the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general to the Senate floor today.

The committee originally approved him unanimously on Feb. 24. Three days later columnist Jack Anderson accused Mr. Kleindienst and other high Republicans of being involved in a deal linking the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with a \$400,000 pledge by an ITT subsidiary to underwrite the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Kleindienst then asked the Judiciary Committee to reopen the hearings so he could refute the charges.

The hearings reconvened March 2 and resulted today in the panel's reaffirming its original decision. But the 11-to-4 vote by the generally conservative committee was much less impressive than the unanimous approval the first time around.

In addition, the nomination, which was originally expected to have little trouble in the Senate, now faces a tough fight.

The committee reaffirmed its earlier decision after rejecting two motions, one by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W. Va., that the nomination be reported without recommendation and one by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass.,



Richard G. Kleindienst

that the hearings be continued. Voting against confirmation were Sen. Kennedy, Sen. John V. Tunney, D. Calif., Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D. N. D., and Sen. Birch Bayh, D. Ind. Sen. John McClellan, D. Ark., did not vote.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Kleindienst acknowledged that he probably had spoken with White House aide Peter M. Flanigan about the settlement of the ITT anti-trust suit, but insisted that he could not remember the conversations.

Mr. Kleindienst told the committee, "I have no recollection of the phone call." But he said that it was "extremely probable" that it had taken place.

Mr. Kleindienst was recalled by the panel to explain an apparent conflict between his previous testimony and statements made by Mr. Flanigan in a letter to the committee.

In his previous testimony, the acting attorney general denied any contacts with the White House on the ITT case. But in his letter, Mr. Flanigan testified that he had not only talked with Mr. Kleindienst about the case but also had relayed complaints by an ITT official about the suit to him.

The White House aide wrote the committee that he had had three contacts with Mr. Kleindienst on the ITT case—a telephone conversation to tell him that an independent analysis of the case had been completed, a discussion in which he told the acting attorney general that ITT was displeased with the terms of a proposed settlement and a conversation when he delivered the analysis to Mr. Kleindienst.

Concerning the phone call, Mr. Kleindienst said: "It could have been one of 40 phone calls I get in a day. I don't remember that call, but I am not saying it did not occur. I guess it did occur, because Flanigan remembers it."

About the meeting at which the White House aide delivered the report, Mr. Kleindienst commented: "That meeting was so insignificant, so immaterial and inconsistent with respect to my posture in the case, it just doesn't stick in my mind."

American Ambassador William J. Porter set the mood by complaining to newsmen after the session that the Communists had produced "absolute holocaust," that is, statements irrelevant to time.

The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates and press spokesmen were equally unimpressed by his presentation.

Nonetheless, Mr. Porter proposed meeting again next week in the optimistic expectation that, somehow, the Communists would suddenly accept the "serious" negotiations Washington and Saigon have been unavailingly seeking since the talks began in January, 1969.

In a more realistic mood, Mr. Porter told newsmen, "I sure

hope that when Le Duc Tho arrives here, he's got better than what they produced today."

Mr. Porter's remarks were a confirmation of American belief that secret talks, which in the past have produced whatever slight progress has been made towards narrowing still gaping differences, continue to hold the key to any negotiated peace settlement.

Corresponding Cuts

For the record, Mr. Porter asked the Communists "to end your invasion and commence the withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam."

Mr. Porter also raised the threat of a renewed suspension of the semi-public sessions if presumably at next week's meeting the Communists "continue to refuse to deal with the substance of both the present invasion and general problems of peace, including prisoners of war and those missing in action."

Although he added, "only substantial progress" achieved.

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## Long-Distance Call to Moon Is Too Long

PETERBORO, N.H., April 27 (AP)—Stephen Stone and Michael Narbis tried to place a telephone call through Houston to Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly while he was piloting the Apollo-16 command module around the moon.

The two employees of Radio Station WECV said the operator in Houston told them that the call could not be placed because "there are no lines and area codes out where he is."

## Apollo Trio Lands Safely

(Continued from Page 1)

thanked the recovery forces, the mission control team and the American taxpayers, whom he said "really got their money's worth on this one."

Capt. Young said Apollo-16 was "a mission of discovery. There are secrets in that vehicle (the spacecraft) that nobody knows," he said.

"We're going to find those things and out of these days it's going to benefit us all. I can guarantee you, I feel that if we had not done our mission we'd have been remiss in not uncovering this basic knowledge," the mission commander said.

Comdr. Mattingly told the recovery force, "You did a bang-up job," and Col. Duke did likewise, adding, "It's good to be back."

The astronauts were taken below decks for medical examinations and a doctor reported a few minutes later, "They look to be in good physical condition."

"They are all happy about being back and are anxious to have some food and something to drink," said Dr. Charles Laplante, "And they would all like to take showers."

The first thing that Comdr. Mattingly asked for was a cup of coffee.

For the first meal back on earth, the astronauts were given filet mignon, spinach and stuffed potatoes.

The astronauts will remain aboard the carrier for two nights while it steams toward Hawaii, 1,519 miles to the north.

## Madrid Police Halt Protest for Arrested Actress

MADRID, April 27 (UPI)—Police today evicted more than 100 Spanish stage and movie personalities from a trade union building which they had occupied to demand the freeing of an actress arrested for alleged anti-government activities.

Eyewitnesses said the protesters left peacefully, and there were no incidents. But some of the actors suffered cuts when they forced the door of the headquarters of the Sindicato de Espectaculos, the union of show business employees.

Actors, playwrights and directors forming the group demanded that the state-controlled union use its influence to gain provisional liberty for actress Julia Pena. She was arrested Monday between performances of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata" at a Madrid theater and subsequently charged with sedition—a court-martial offense.

Miss Pena has been accused by police of having put her apartment at the disposal of a clandestine construction workers' strike committee last Saturday.

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61
ANCHORAGE	17	63
ANCONA	17	63
ATLANTA	20	68
AUSTIN	21	69
BALTIMORE	11	52
BELLEVILLE	11	52
BELGRADE	11	52
BERLIN	8	46
BIRMINGHAM	8	46
BOSTON	8	46
BUFFALO	8	46
CAIRO	39	102
CALCUTTA	39	102
CARACAS	39	102
CASABLANCA	39	102
CHICAGO	14	57
CINCINNATI	14	57
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61
DUBLIN	11	52
DUNDEE	18	64
EL PASO	18	64
EMMERICH	18	64
FLORENCE	18	64
FRANKFURT	9	48
GENEVA	11	52
HAMPSHIRE	12	54
HARTFORD	12	54
HONOLULU	12	54
LOS ANGELES	16	61
LONDON	13	55
LOS ANGELES	12	54
MANHATTAN	11	52
MILWAUKEE	11	52
MINNEAPOLIS	11	52
NEW YORK	11	52
NIGHT	11	52
OKLAHOMA	8	46
PARIS	8	46
PHILADELPHIA	8	46
PITTSBURGH	10	50
PORTLAND	10	50
RENO	10	50
SEATTLE	10	50
SAN FRANCISCO	10	50
SAN JOSE	10	50
SAN LUIS OBISPO	10	50
SAN MARINO	10	50
SAN PABLO	10	50
SAN PEDRO	10	50
SAN RAFAEL	10	50
SAN JOSE DEL MONTE	10	50
SAN JUAN	10	50
SAN CARLOS	10	50
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## News Analysis

## Nixon Changes War Strategy But Retains Old Objectives

By Max Frankel

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—President Nixon wrote the concluding passages last night of his evolving plan to bring "peace with honor" to Vietnam. The reduction of American ground forces means no reduction in the American objective in the war, as a combined force of South Vietnamese ground troops, the American supplies and American air and naval power can hold out indefinitely against all conceivable enemy challenge; from here on it is therefore, the United States and the President's policy can be "defeated" only by a failure of will in the Congress or among the American people.

These concepts have always been implicit in Mr. Nixon's gradual, four-year program of withdrawal from ground combat in his negotiating offers to and from the North Vietnamese. But until the North Vietnamese began their offensive four weeks ago, the President had hoped to avoid a bloody testing of his strategy, on the battlefield and an American election campaign. By last night, there was no voice except to let the commanding armies delineate the existing balance of power in Indochina.

## People Exhorted

The President exhorted the American people to support his definition of the nature of the conflict in Vietnam and his global vision of the stakes. He promised more troop withdrawals, low casualties and diminishing draft calls and a return to the conference table to see whether (and when) would call off its offensive. But he knows, as he says, that the chances of a bargain now ride on the course of the battle.

Like President Lyndon B. Johnson at a similar time of testing five years ago, Mr. Nixon offered his testimony of his field commander to justify his faith in the fighting armies. Like Mr. Johnson, he cast yet another longing look at the Soviet leaders in the hope that they might persuade Hanoi that further bloodletting was useless.

Like President Johnson, Mr. Nixon defined his goal as not

military victory but merely the defense of South Vietnam against conquest. Like Mr. Johnson, he defined the conflict between North and South Vietnam as one between two sovereign nations, committing and suffering "naked aggression" in a war that threatens the fabric of peace everywhere.

## Means Failed

It was not his predecessor's objectives, but only his means, that Mr. Nixon found faulty last night. And it is not Mr. Nixon's means but his objectives that the North Vietnamese seek to alter and cite to justify their resort to frontal warfare.

In stating his definition of the conflict and renewing his commitment to deny Hanoi a "military victory," Mr. Nixon spoke more forcefully than in most of his war announcements. His apparent purpose was to avert further disaffection among the American people and to dare his Democratic challengers to dispute his call to "honor."

Confident, after Henry A. Kissinger's four-day sojourn in Moscow, that the Russians wish to proceed with agreements on arms control, trade and European security, Mr. Nixon also argued that firmness in Vietnam was actually enhancing respect for the United States.

## Only Firm Hope

He did not disclose whether the Russians had demanded his return to the Paris talks or lured him into returning with some hint of progress. But Mr. Kissinger left reports with the clear impression that the President's "firm expectation" of "productive talks" and "rapid progress" was for the moment only a firm hope.

It remains Mr. Kissinger's thesis that the current enemy offensive is only the prelude to real bargaining, that Hanoi is stalling on one final military onslaught whose purpose is not total victory but political pressure on the Free World.

But as Mr. Nixon virtually acknowledged, he cannot expect to hear remotely acceptable terms until Saigon's soldiers and American fliers can demonstrate that his big plan has merit after all.

## To Put Document on Record

## Gravel Seeks Secret Session In Senate on Nixon War Study

By Spencer Rich and Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, announced yesterday that he could demand a rare secret session of the Senate Tuesday to vote on whether a classified 1969 report on the Vietnam war, obtained by Sen. Gravel privately, should be placed in the Congressional Record.

The report evaluated the bombing and the general military and official situation in Vietnam. It was prepared under the direction of presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger in order to lay out the policy options for President Nixon. Sen. Gravel contends that the report is a classified document and that the government is violating the Freedom of Information Act by withholding it from the public.

Sen. Gravel said yesterday that he would demand that the Senate hold a secret session to vote on whether the report should be placed in the Congressional Record. He said the report is a classified document and that the government is violating the Freedom of Information Act by withholding it from the public.

The last closed session of the Senate was on June 7, 1971, and concerned the war in Laos. There were two such sessions in 1970 on the legislative program that had become entangled in inter-departmental and parliamentary maneuvers, and two in 1969 on defense appropriations and the anti-ballistic missile.

The House yesterday rejected a 270-to-138 vote, a proposal that President Nixon be directed to furnish it statistics on the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Rep. Edward Roberts, D., La., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, which re-

commended against the resolution, said that the information has been given to his committee and is available to all members of the House but cannot be made public.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., author of the resolution, said that the American people "have a right to know what officials of the executive branch are doing in their name." She said the Communists already have most of the information, such as how many bombs the United States has dropped on them since the North's recent invasion of South Vietnam.

The one-hour debate was based on the assumption that, if the resolution were adopted, the information would be made available to press and public. But this was not clear. Several members said that the President could send the information classified so that it would be no more public than the documents Rep. Hebert has locked up in his committee office.

Mrs. Abzug's resolution asked for figures on American military personnel and combat troops in South Vietnam, the number of bombs dropped on North and South Vietnam during the first 10 days of March and April before and after the North Vietnam invasion of March 30 and the American bombing response on April 6, and the number of Americans killed during both periods.

Rep. Otis Pike, D., N.Y., supported Mrs. Abzug, saying, "The price we are paying to support South Vietnam must be told to the American people. It is not enough to whisper the answers into the ears of congressmen. If what we are doing cannot stand the scrutiny of the American people, we should not be doing it."

But Rep. Robert Stiles, D., Fla., said: "This is meddling. It can only help the enemy."



GERMAN JOY—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) being congratulated in Bundestag yesterday after the opposition failed to oust him in crucial vote. Glum and disappointed Christian Democrats in rear are Ludwig Erhard and Rainer Barzel.

## Aide Optimistic on Summit

## Brezhnev Sought Kissinger Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, personally initiated Henry A. Kissinger's secret weekend trip to Moscow to have an airing of views about the Vietnam situation and other issues, a well-placed Nixon administration source said yesterday.

The official said that Mr. Brezhnev's suggestion that a trusted aide of President Nixon's come to Moscow was made recently in a letter to the President. Mr. Nixon, after consulting with Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser, and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, decided to send Mr. Kissinger to have his views made known as clearly as possible to Mr. Brezhnev before his trip to Moscow next month.

At a briefing for newsmen last night, prior to Mr. Nixon's Vietnam speech, Mr. Kissinger appeared extremely optimistic about the prospects for the Moscow summit as the result of his mission there from last Thursday to Monday.

He said that all negotiations with the Soviet Union were "on course" and that "it is safe to say that they may have received an additional impetus" by his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev.

Although virtually every international and bilateral matter facing the two nations was discussed, the administration source said that Vietnam was clearly the major subject of interest.

It was understood that Mr. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko affirmed the Soviet view that the Paris negotiations should be resumed and Mr. Kissinger repeated Mr. Nixon's belief that major powers have a responsibility for urging restraint on those nations that supply with arms.

The administration source said that one factor which led Mr. Nixon to agree to resume the Paris peace talks—despite an earlier decision to boycott the negotiations until the North Vietnamese ceased their offensive in South Vietnam—was the stress put by Mr. Brezhnev on their possible value.

By resuming the talks, the administration source said, it might become necessary to "shut down" Congress if legislators failed to enact a bill to end the Vietnam war. He also called for sit-in demonstrations in the Capitol.

After a march to a branch of the Chemical Bank, the protesters returned to the campus. Police were on hand but there were no incidents.

Building Occupied  
About 50 students began taking over the Mathematics Building and moved furniture to the basement to seal off the tunnels that connect the building to others on the campus.

Earlier Tuesday, students and faculty members protesting participation by Columbia University in war-related research contracts occupied five campus buildings. But there was no repetition of

times—including his remarks Tuesday about his secret trip to Moscow.

He said that the two leaders had been in contact, and "in the course of these exchanges, it was felt in the last few weeks that a more direct exchange might be desirable."

"Therefore, by mutual agreement," Mr. Kissinger said, he was sent to Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev's decision to spend four days with Mr. Kissinger was viewed by Soviet specialists here as unprecedented in recent Soviet history. Mr. Brezhnev, like Mr. Nixon, is an extremely busy man, the specialists said. Moreover, he has only in the last two years been seeing any Western officials. He has never spent much time with an aide to a top official.

Marked Importance

By his actions, Mr. Brezhnev was underscoring the importance he attached to Soviet-American relations and to Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, which begins on May 21, one specialist said.

Mr. Kissinger, in his briefing last night, seemed impressed as well by the length of time he spent with Mr. Brezhnev. After indirectly confirming that Mr. Brezhnev had initiated his visit to Moscow, Mr. Kissinger said the fact that they had a "mutual interest and serious desire to deal with outstanding issues in a serious way" was more significant than how the trip came about.

Among the issues discussed by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger were the on-going talks on limitation of strategic arms, now reaching a crucial phase. Gerard C. Smith, the head of the American delegation, returned to Washington yesterday from the Helsinki talks to confer with Mr. Nixon on the prospects for a first-phase agreement in Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger, in outlining his grounds for optimism about the Moscow meeting, referred specifically to the strategic arms talks. He said that the administration had earlier expected to be able to sign an agreement prior to the Moscow summit or achieve a breakthrough at the Moscow meeting. "Those expectations have been reinforced" as the result of his Moscow talks, he said.

Under the anticipated first-stage accord, in addition to the freeze on some offensive weapons, there would be a treaty putting a freeze on anti-ballistic missiles—the defensive weapons. The two sides are reportedly very close to agreement on the numbers of defensive missiles each side will be able to retain—estimated at between 150 and 200.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev also discussed a possible increase in trade between the two countries. While Mr. Kissinger was in Moscow, a high-level U.S. delegation was also there.

Mass Marches  
Meanwhile, mass anti-war marches have been planned for about 20 cities on Saturday. The demonstrations will precede a nationwide student strike on college campuses scheduled for May 4.

The National Peace Action Coalition announced plans for the two demonstrations at a news conference yesterday, shortly before President Nixon's address to the nation.

In Philadelphia, about 400 to 500 protesters occupied the main administration building at the University of Pennsylvania after the President's speech. They said that they would remain until the university scraps its ROTC program and sells stock in four corporations that do defense work.

Academy Criticism  
WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—In an unprecedented anti-war protest, the National Academy of Sciences yesterday urged President Nixon and Congress to de-emphasize U.S. "reliance on military force."

The country's leading body of scientists urged development of foreign policies that used U.S. technological skills to advance other nations' welfare.

Several academy members felt that the statement was a thinly veiled anti-Vietnam war resolution. Academy President Philip Handler told a news conference that he "personally" opposed the war when the buildup began, and "I disagree with bombing of the North."

Copenhagen Protest  
COPENHAGEN, April 27 (UPI).—More than four thousand persons demonstrated outside a heavily guarded U.S. Embassy last night against American involvement in Vietnam.

The embassy was guarded by 500 policemen but a police spokesman said that there were no incidents.

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Ouster Bid by Ostpolitik Foes  
Brandt Survives on 2-Vote Margin

(Continued from Page 1)

the first ballot of its kind in the 23-year history of West Germany—was a kind of mystery play.

After listening to speeches by all the leading politicians except Mr. Barzel—some of them eloquent and others weak—the deputies were called out by name to pick up their ballots and vote. They were to drop their ballots in a plexiglass box in full view of the parliament and television watchers.

The 233 Social Democrats, following a suggestion by their floor leader, Herbert Wehner, remained seated with the exception of a right-wing deputy from Munich named Günther Müller. He presumably supported Mr. Brandt.

Some of the 26 Free Democrats also remained seated, while some of them did cast ballots. The tactic of the Free Democrats succeeded in covering up for more than 100 Christian Union party deputies who obviously voted against Mr. Brandt.

## Some Defection

The arithmetic of the vote—241 votes for Mr. Brandt, 10 against and three abstentions—makes this plan. Two Free Democrats said they had voted for him. This meant that not all of the conservative opposition's 248 members did support Mr. Brandt.

The question in many minds here tonight was whether Mr. Brandt could count on the future support of the conservatives who abandoned him today.

Franz Josef Strauss, no friend of Mr. Brandt although his publicly sworn ally, was virtually the only conservative who left the Bundestag hall laughing today. Last night on television he had mocked the New York Times for suggesting that he had participated in a plot to ruin Mr. Brandt by holding back one or two key conservative votes. Today he told a reporter that the paper had not erred as often as he had said.

Government circles reported today that they know of at least three more coalition deputies voting for Mr. Brandt after secret agreements with the opposition conservatives. This would mean that more conservatives defected.

The switch or switches from the conservative camp appeared partially to answer Willy Brandt's appeal for a "loyal majority" in the Christian Democratic Union. Mr. Jenkins, a British Labor politician, supports Britain's entry into the Common Market, in

## Muskie Retires From Race, Open to Draft by Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

his chances in the November election were echoed by two of his more influential supporters, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D., Mo., and Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif.

Both men said that they would stick with Sen. Muskie "all the way."

## Long-Shot Chance

Sen. Eagleton told newsmen that he realized that the chance for Sen. Muskie to be a compromise nominee at the convention was "a long shot" but, nevertheless, he is still his choice for the nomination.

Sen. Tunney said that he considered the Maine senator a more likely compromise choice than Sen. McGovern.

## Bush Favors Cut Of Share in UN To 25 Percent

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI).

George Bush, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, today supported a congressional move to reduce Washington's share of the world organization's budget to 25 percent.

At present, the United States is assessed at 31 1/2 percent of the UN's \$100-million annual budget, and its voluntary financial aid to various UN funds brings its contribution to at least 38 percent of the total.

Speaking at the annual plenary meeting of the UN association, Mr. Bush said there was a difference of opinion about the United States wanting to carry a lower share of the UN's budget.

"But when you consider the arrival of the People's Republic of China and, on top of that, you consider the growing prosperity of other members, I think that 25 percent is a realistic and valid goal," he said.

The 62.5 percent proposed cutback, which would amount to a saving of about \$6 million for the United States, would not mean a "retreat" from the organization by the Nixon administration, Mr. Bush said.

"We want to see the UN voluntary programs grow in effectiveness and size and our contributions to them grow too," he said.

A General Assembly meeting in September will fix a new scale of budget assessment to be in force for the next three years.

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opposition to the majority view of his own party.

Mr. Brandt concluded what many agreed was this morning's best speech by reciting a vow borrowed from the 18th-century Königsberg philosopher, Immanuel Kant, a pledge "to do our duty and obligation."

"The work goes on," he said after he had beaten the opposition's no-confidence motion.

Mr. Brandt had been pushed into trying for the chancellorship by his party rival, Helmut Kohl, governor of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, and by Mr. Strauss.

Almost forgotten in the coalition's euphoria today and the opposition's optimism before today was the original issue in the attack on the Brandt-Scheel government: Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy.

Mr. Brandt confidently predicted that the state of affairs he accepted his alliance's push toward

the chancellorship, that the government would fail to get the votes for ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

But that was not the issue today. Rather it was the question whether he could overturn the elected government. The answer was betrayal within his own ranks.

The Eastern treaties are the keystone of Mr. Brandt's current foreign policy and the key also to further steps toward easing the tensions in Central Europe. Bonn's parliamentary ratification of the treaties has become the Soviet condition for carrying out its part of the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement, normalization of relations between the two German states, East-West reduction of troops in the region and a limitation on strategic weapons.

The prospects for ratification were improved here today, either in the presently constituted parliament or in a new one resulting from interim elections.

## Kremlin Appears Relieved By Brandt's Victory in Bonn

MOSCOW, April 27 (NYT).

The Soviet government appeared relieved today following Chancellor Willy Brandt's close victory in the confidence vote in the Bundestag.

But Investia, the government newspaper, made it clear that the battle was not yet won. The 1970 goodwill treaty between Moscow and Bonn, on which the Kremlin has staked its European policy, still remains to be ratified. The vote in the Bundestag has been set for next week.

The Russians' state of the fate of the Bonn coalition was reflected in the eagerness with which the controlled public media reported today's vote.

The first news here was a two-line item on the news ticker of Tass, the official press agency, reporting the vote from Bonn.

## Rapid Operation

In a newspaper operation that was unusually rapid for the Soviet press, Investia was out on the street with the news less than two hours after the result had been announced.

Under the headline, "Collapse of the Opposition Maneuver," the Bonn correspondent of the Soviet government paper said that "a test of strength has ended with collapse of the rightist opposition's hopes." He added that

## Attack by Poland

WARSAW, April 27 (Reuters).—Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today accused the Christian Democratic party of "anti-communist blindness" and described as a "fiasco" their attempt to topple Chancellor Brandt.

Mr. Olszowski made the charge in a report to the parliament on Poland's nonaggression treaty with West Germany, which awaits ratification by the Bonn parliament.

## French Are Silent

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—The French government had no formal comment on Chancellor Brandt's success today in surviving the no-confidence vote but, privately, officials were pleased with the outcome.

President Georges Pompidou has made no secret of his support for Chancellor Brandt's East European policy and the new West German treaties with Moscow and Poland.

Pleasure in Austria  
VIENNA, April 27 (Reuters).—Austria's ruling Socialist party today welcomed the news that Chancellor Brandt had survived an opposition attempt to overthrow his coalition regime.

The Socialist party secretary, Fritz March, expressed delight at the result of the no-confidence vote and said that it must gain the approval of every peace-loving person.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky declined comment.

## Drug Conviction For Italian Actor

ROME, April 27 (AP).—A court today sentenced Walter Chiari, one of Italy's leading actors, to two years and one month in prison for the use and possession of narcotics.

But the court suspended two years of the sentence because of a general amnesty granted after Mr. Chiari's arrest, and said he would not have to serve the other month because he had already spent three months in prison.

Mr. Chiari, 48, who in the 1950s was linked romantically with actress Ava Gardner, was arrested in May, 1970, on charges of possessing, using and trafficking in cocaine. An investigating judge, however, dropped the trafficking charge.

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## 'Through a Glass, Darkly'

Seldom has a peace conference convened under more unusual auspices than those which attended the reopening of the Paris talks. The North Vietnamese offensive, their biggest of the war, was still rolling on; President Nixon had announced he would continue the bombing of the North. An end to both of these had once been preconditions for resuming the Paris discussions—yet the delegates met. The other side is at flood tide—yet Mr. Nixon is drawing out 20,000 more American troops. What did the Russians (or the North Vietnamese) say to Mr. Kissinger that invested his press conference with optimism? What effect has the presidential election campaign upon the decisions made in Washington, or Hanoi?

In a paraphrase of the King James Version, the military, in the National Security Study Memorandum-1, prepared in 1969, commented: "As far as our knowledge of how Hanoi thinks and feels, we see through the glass darkly, if at all." That is still true, for the public at large, at least. It is true about the military prospects on the battlefield, about the effects of continued bombing of the North, there and in the United States; about the political auguries domestically and the diplomatic angurys internationally. And, in spite of Mr. Nixon's apparently clear statement Wednesday night, it is true about the precise intentions of the administration.

Nevertheless, the four delegations have met again in Paris—admittedly to exchange polemics at first, but in any event they are talking. And if it is still very far from clear that anything new will emerge from discussions undertaken under such uncertain con-

ditions, and if the Vietnamese are dying at a tragic rate while the negotiators orate, there is more hope in the talking than in the dying.

A consensus in the United States holds that the President's latest television appearance was directed, in substance as well as in appearance, to the American people. He urged them, in effect, to have confidence in South Vietnam's ability to resist, and in his own ability to extricate the United States from the war. There is also a growing belief that the North Vietnamese aimed their offensive at the same address, seeking to convince Americans that Vietnamization would not work, and that Mr. Nixon should be voted out of office or his powers curtailed by Congress unless he complied with Hanoi's terms for a settlement.

It is possible to debate, endlessly, the moralities and immoralities involved in these two positions. Many Americans are repelled by the effects of Vietnamization and the continued American involvement it implies. Many others, however, will consider that the continued withdrawal of U.S. ground troops and the return to the table at Paris constitutes real progress toward the goal virtually all Americans ardently desire: an end of their participation in this struggle so costly in lives and treasure. The North Vietnamese, therefore, cannot count on the revulsion of those committed to immediate peace to affect Mr. Nixon's policies, either by act of Congress or by their ballots in November. This should provide a pragmatic incentive to them to modify their positions in Paris, and moderate the killings in Vietnam.

**ROME**—The tests now being faced by U.S. foreign policy in Asia, Europe and superpower summitry add new dimensions to the debate on whether the machinery which formulates and applies this policy is effective.

During a recent visit to Washington—prior to the full impact of the current Vietnam crisis—discussed this argument with leaders of both the executive and legislative branches. My final conclusion was that the system applied by the Nixon administration on the whole works.

The debate is primarily between certain senators and the White House. Secretary Rogers's State Department and Henry Kissinger's National Security Council apparatus are used as symbols. In reality it concerns the extent of presidential powers in foreign policy, which some congressional leaders would like to limit.

### Insulation

Sen. Fulbright told me: "As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I object to the shift of responsibility from the Secretary of State to the National Security Council (Kissinger). This insulated the makers of foreign policy from consultation with and information to the committee."

"It is important that policies should be exposed to discussion and not just made by one or two fellows without any adversary discussion. You get the impression that what we have now is a kind of intuitive policy-making system. Consultation on basic policy is desirable. But the President is able to insulate policy from congressional interference. All chief executives regard Congress as a damned nuisance."

However, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, also a Democrat and also on the Foreign Relations Committee, told me: "I have great admiration for both Kissinger and Rogers. I think what has been happening is a decline in the influence of the State Department and an increase in the influence of the foreign affairs adviser of the President. The person closest to the President's elbow will always have great influence."

"Secretary Rogers has developed ideas of his own, for example on the Middle East. Nevertheless the base of operations has shifted from the State Department to the White House. Presidents are the chief foreign policy makers of the United States but they seem to depend more on their advisers and staff than on the State Department."

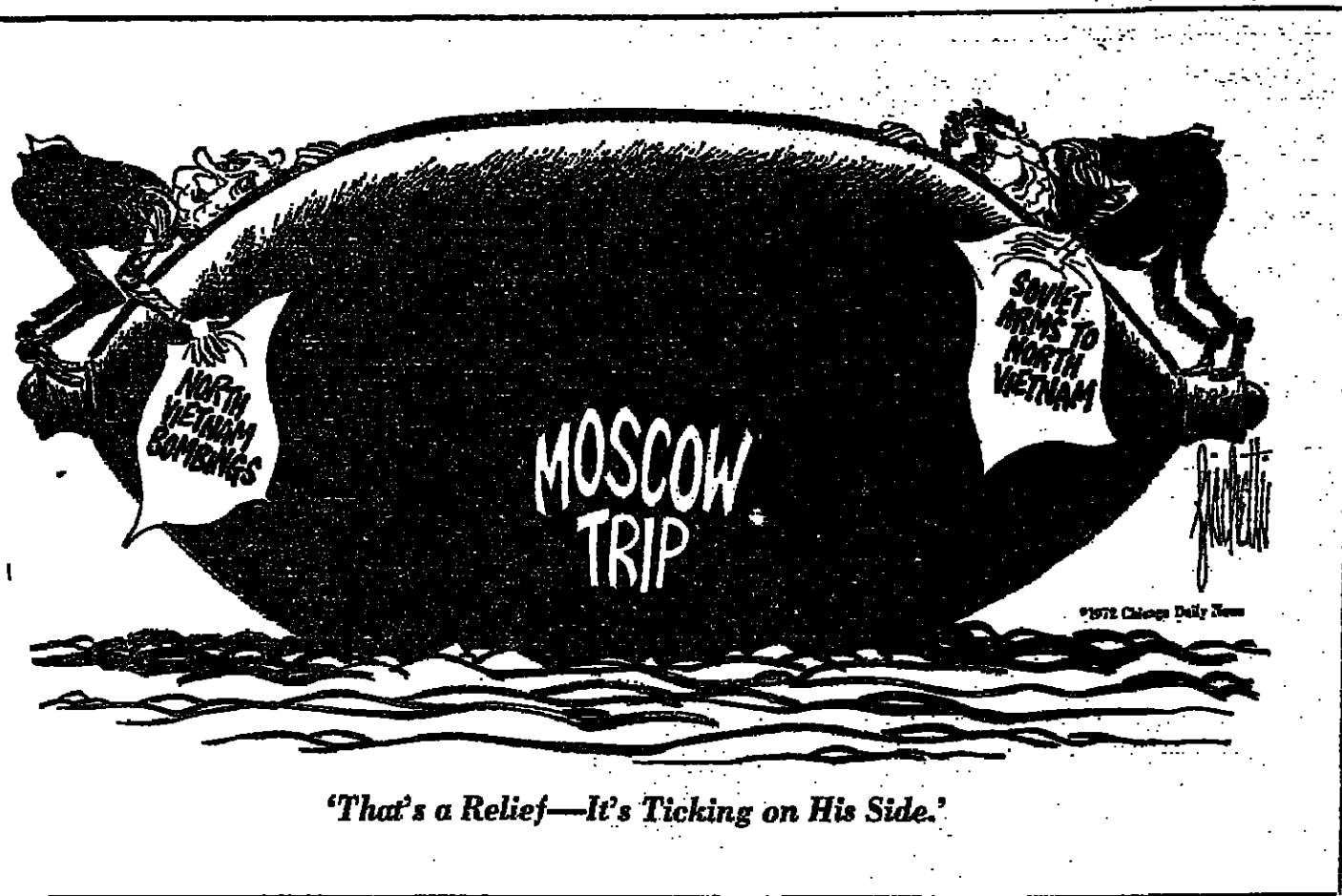
"A metamorphosis has taken place and it goes back probably to the time of Jack Kennedy. The close friendship of Nixon and Rogers makes it more possible for Rogers to ride along with criticism and to continue to function in his job. Nixon is extremely fortunate to have a man at his side with the brilliance of Kissinger. If Nixon has made any marks in this administration it is in the field of foreign policy."

It is only fair to repeat that these remarks were made before the latest Vietnam crisis achieved its peak.

The views elicited from the executive branch were non-attributable but may be summarized as follows: Rogers seems to feel foreign policy is being successfully conducted and should not be analyzed by measuring the respective influence of those around Nixon. Each President conducts policy his own way. It is unimportant who gets credit for results if the system works.

The White House feels it is a trend in all modern governments to concentrate foreign policy in the office of the chief executive.

*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*



## The United States Policy Machine: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

In Russia, China, Britain, France, West Germany, what happens in the United States is part of that historical process. Thus there is no personal conflict, only a structural conflict, between aspects of the Rogers and Kissinger operations.

### Delicate Problems

Nixon tries to devote maximum personal attention to U.S. activities abroad and clearly values

the help of the hard-working, intelligent Kissinger in coordinating the individual policy predilections of different bureaucratic factions. His role is to whip varying opinions into line and to keep delicate problems away from premature exposure in the press.

The Kissinger function—when not involved in secret negotiations—is to drive the diffuse U.S. bureaucracy against its inclinations, produce policy alternatives

and allow the President to make his own precise decisions as problems arise. This seems to suit Nixon who doesn't want to be a rubber stamp for anyone—including the State Department.

The President wants to avoid both indiscreet leaks and obfuscating double talk. These combined goals in methodology produce some tripartite. The consequences will be discussed in a subsequent column.

## McGovern a Tough One

By David S. Broder

**BOSTON**—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota is now the subject of an "agonizing reappraisal" being made by the politicians and pundits of America.

George Stanley McGovern is the latest in an uncomprehending long series of candidates whose characters, personalities and political strengths have been grossly misjudged by those of us in the business of reporting them.

Among the questions we have not yet begun to answer are these:

● How did a soft-spoken sometime minister and college teacher who balked at helping organized labor achieve his main political goal—repeal of the right-to-work laws—emerge as the working man's candidate in this campaign?

● How does the history PhD from Northwestern University and veteran of 16 years on the Washington scene with George Wallace for the votes of those protesting the way those "pointy-headed liberals" have been running the government for the past generation?

● How does this seemingly conventional Democrat—who, when last seen in presidential politics was holding up Hubert Humphrey's hand at the conclusion of the Chicago battle of 1968—now appear as the architect of the potential overthrow of the party's traditional hierarchy?

Has George McGovern changed clothes? Or did we have him figured wrong all along?

In pursuit of answers to those questions, the reporters covering the Democratic presidential race

are reading Robert Sam Anson's new biography of McGovern, which is competent but not particularly insightful on questions like these; re-reading some of McGovern's own speeches of the last four years, which carry more of the tone of anti-establishment protest than one remembered, and listening with increased respect to those who have been telling us for some time that we were misjudging and underestimating the man. A good place to start—and my own effort to re-examine my view of McGovern has hardly gotten beyond the start—is with that quality of toughness that so many of McGovern's old friends mention. It's not obvious in his speaking style, which even now is relaxed and almost detached in its quality; neither does it appear in the anecdotes one hears about his relations with his staff, his colleagues in the Senate, or his opponents in this campaign.

### Look at Politics

But it's there in his history. If one looks. Leave aside his World War II record, his economic struggle for education and support of a family. Just look at politics.

We've all written and known that Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie had to build the Democratic parties in their states before they could gain office. What we haven't said is that George McGovern did the same thing—under even more adverse circumstances—in South Dakota. Nineteen years ago, when

Hubert Humphrey was already a senator and Ed Muskie was just a year away from being governor, McGovern quit his job teaching history at Dakota Wesleyan and—with a family of six—went to work as the executive director of the Democratic party of South Dakota. His salary was \$5,500 a year—which he had to raise from contributions himself.

Republicans, Anson's book tells us, controlled the governorship, both U.S. Senate seats, all 35 seats in the State Senate, and all but two of the 75 seats in the State House. If ever there was heaven ground for a Democrat, it was South Dakota in 1953.

### 100-Vote Margin

But George McGovern took that job for one reason: to build an organization for his own candidacy. By 1956, he had succeeded well enough to get himself elected to Congress over a four-term incumbent.

He held the seat in 1958 against the challenge of a war-hero Republican governor, lost in his first try for the Senate in 1960, but came back two years later and won by the margin of 100 votes.

At a recent campaign stop, Wisconsin's Gov. Patrick J. Leahy, a new addition to the McGovern bandwagon, introduced the senator with a flourish he said "would have sounded foolishly optimistic only a few weeks ago—the next President of the United States."

McGovern didn't even blink. Very tough.

## The Violent Minority

A small minority of students at Columbia, Harvard, Stanford and a few other universities have arrogated to themselves coercive powers which the majority on these campuses clearly does not wish them to exercise.

At Columbia, a small band without the legitimacy of any constituency defied fellow-students, professors, administrators and the courts by forcefully and illegally blocking access to academic buildings. When university security forces had to be augmented by police, it was the students who first resorted to violence. Although the use of nightsticks is always distasteful on any college campus, the fact that more injuries were sustained by police officers than by students speaks for itself.

In the vain effort to recapture their lost leadership position, the disrupters had sought to ride to power on their fellow-students' revulsion against President Nixon's current Vietnam policy. But violent disruption, always reprehensible in a university setting, is totally indefensible under existing circumstances. Present realities were symbolized by the recent statement of the presidents of the Ivy League colleges, condemning the bombing of North Vietnam and calling for an end of the war. Their message was

clearly an invitation to consolidate anti-war sentiment and action across generational lines, and underscored the folly and fatuousness of the few students who still strike out blindly against the institutions themselves in the false name of peace.

The radicals' arrogant contempt for their fellow-students and teachers' wish to continue their academic work is totalitarian in expression and in effect. It constitutes an assault against both the academic community and the anti-war coalition itself. The Harvard Crimson warned accurately that "such random vandalism only diffuses and debilitates" the anti-war movement.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the nation's students, faculty members and university administrators oppose the continued American involvement in Vietnam. Such a united front can wield considerable political power, particularly in an election year. The moderate majority must not allow this unity to be shattered by the negativists. There is no contradiction between the undisrupted functioning of the universities and the fight for peace. The real contradiction is in opposing violence abroad while provoking it at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger's Secret Mission

The fact that Mr. Kissinger went to Moscow and that the Soviet leaders agreed to receive him shows that both sides are eager to save the summit talks. The fact that a joint communiqué was issued means that both sides convinced each other they did not intend to create a situation that would involve their respective prestige. Americans and Russians are equally interested in not canceling the meeting because the signing of a series of impressive agreements appears possible during the Nixon visit.

But the war in Vietnam might become the main topic and a solution might perhaps emerge from the conversations. Even more so, since some people are wondering whether Kissinger went only to Moscow during these four days. In fact, the communiqué says rather curiously that his sojourn in Russia took place "between" April 20 and April 24 and not "from" the 20th to the 24th.

Can one infer from this that President Nixon's mysterious traveling salesman did not spend four days in Moscow and had conversations with other personalities elsewhere, for example, with Le Duc Tho, one of Hanoi's representatives, in Paris or else-

where? After all, nothing is impossible with that devil of a man Kissinger.

—From *France-Soir* (Paris).

### Initiative in Ulster

The measures taken in the past month to conciliate the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster make an impressive catalogue. The abolition of Stormont itself fulfilled a cherished Republican ambition, but one which six months ago seemed remote. Mr. Whitelaw has already released 143 internees and detainees. There has undoubtedly been a marked slackening in the tempo of army activity, and now there is talk of an amnesty for illegal marchers.

Yet this has not reduced violence. It has not elicited, even from the opposition parties, any sign of willingness to compromise. The effect on the Irish Republic, to which the initiative was also addressed, is typified in yesterday's news of a £20 fine on the Provisional IRA's chief of staff for illegally possessing a round of ammunition. Add to Mr. Whitelaw's concessions all the radical reforms introduced by Stormont before it was offered as a ritual sacrifice, and the lack of response must seem remarkable.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

### Across the DMZ

My first reaction to Anthony Lewis's writings following the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam across the DMZ was to consider his response robotic—on the order of those of the Swedish priest marchers and doctrinaire individuals such as Sen. Kennedy and Fulbright. But I later decided that Mr. Lewis actually displayed a lot of imagination when he labeled his own country as "the world's most dangerous" though its neighbors—Canada and Mexico—don't seem to feel the need to erect defensive fortifications along thousands of miles of frontier.

And I later realized, too, that it takes fantastic creativity to say of the North Vietnamese: "They are killing human beings... but in a genuine cause." (IET, April, 18).

Of course, the drawback to such an exhibition of imagination and creativity is that it could be misconstrued as sedition or insanity.

K. H. HECHE.

Taby, Sweden.

### War Semantics

Vice-President Agnew employs curious logic in accusing the administration's critics of semantic sophistry on the issue of the war in Indochina (IET April 14). The crossing of the DMZ by North Vietnamese troops may, as Agnew asserts, be an "invasion" and may differ from what the administration termed the "invasion" or "cross-border operation" by American troops in Cambodia during May and June of 1970. But to apply the ad-

ministration's euphemisms to the Cambodian operation was and is semantic sophistry in itself; the same logic would force us to change our history books to talks about the "Normandy incursion" or the "cross-border operations of D-Day."

Semantics are not the real issue; they are the prettifying tactics of an administration desperate to manipulate American public opinion. The real issue is that the administration has been dishonest, promising a "secret plan to end the war" and delivering only a new and wider war above tree-top level. The ultimate in semantic sophistry is for the administration to contend, as it does implicitly, that it is better for Americans to be killed by a SAM than by an AK-47, and that it is better for Vietnamese to be killed by American bombs or by one another than by American bullets.

ERIC REDMAN.

Oxford, England.

### Hold On, Barry

The reasoning of some of our so-called leaders absolutely defies logic. Take, for a prime example, Sen. Barry Goldwater's recent cerebral display on the floor of the Senate:

"I would rather blow the living daylight out of Haiphong than to lose one more American life... if Russian ships are bombed, that's too damn bad. I hope we hit all of them—they have no business in Haiphong."

Now hold on, Barry. Assuming the government of North Vietnam is at least as independent as the one in South Vietnam, which we

all know is a haven for democracy and freedom of choice, and assuming this government asked the Russians to come, then the Russians have as much business in Haiphong as the United States does in, say, Danang or Saigon.

DAVID C. NUNAN.

Moulton, Texas.

### Fixing the Blame

Jean Macdonald in a letter (IET April 22-23) fails to say anything about the North Vietnamese invasion which caused the bombing.

Nor did she think to mention the atrocities committed by the Hanoi regime for decades. Atrocities that defy description. Those who constantly criticize the United States always fail to cite the hideous conduct of the Communist bandits in Hanoi, puppets if you will of the Kremlin and Peking. These are the true "war criminals" in Vietnam.

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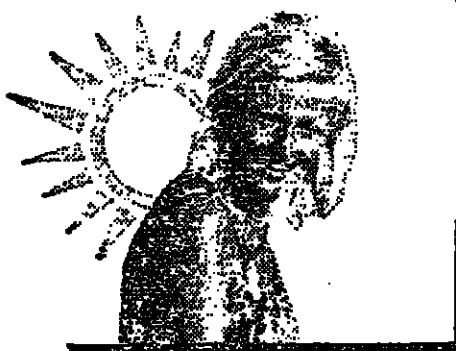
## The countless beauties of MEXICO

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OFFICE DE TOURISME DU MEXIQUE, 17 AVENUE MATHIEU, PARIS 8<sup>e</sup>



### Irving Marder

## Tent Show for a Plastic Age

PARIS (IHT).—The world of psychedelic light and sound is about to descend on the blameless Paris suburb of Pantin. It will be housed in an enormous inflatable plastic hemisphere set up in the Place de l'Eglise, with a Rolling Stone's throw of the church.

The hemisphere, called the Modulobul, looks like a captive balloon that has sunk halfway into the earth, possibly as the result of a bad trip from outer space. Wires anchor it to the ground, but do not dispel the impression that the Modulobul could take off again at a moment's notice.

Its promoters, however, have evidently settled down for a long stay. They promise not just another "spectacle" but a "new experience" to all comers: a "flowering of images," operas of color, "music for the eye." And, of course, music for the ear as well, but for the ear attuned to the new sound.

The Modulobul was built to accommodate 1,000 to 1,200 spectators. The apparatus that inflates it and keeps the air pressure inside at a constant level is backed up by a gasoline motor activated automatically if necessary. In addition to a pair of re-

sulting-door entrances, there are four emergency exits. The designers have evidently profited from studies of incidents at dance halls, stadiums and other structures where fires or stampedes led to mass tragedy. The plastic skin is described as very tough and resistant.

The Modulobul's season will begin Friday, May 5, with a "free jazz" concert by the Frank Wright Quartet. This will be followed by a program of contemporary electronic music May 6, the Celestial Communications Orchestra on May 11, and Pop Celtique on May 12.

The visual part of each concert, synchronized with the music, will be produced by Le Théâtre de Lumière, directed by J.C. Lardy. The promoters explain that their projects are not to be confused with the conventional son et lumière spectacles. What they seek is not to "illustrate" the music but "to achieve a closer collaboration among the elements of music, gesture, speech and image."

They envision an "orchestra of light" in which the performers produce "notes of light" to complement the music for the eye. Modulobul's high-flying imagery falls, however, to answer the question of whether their hemi-

### The Modulobul and the church in Paris suburb of Pantin.

sphere is soundproofed, and if so, how well. Would the sacred music of Bach and Handel, emanating from the nearby church, have to compete with that of the Celestial Communications Orchestra and the Pop Celtique?

If it came to a crunch, avenues of counterattack would still be open for the church fathers. They could lay down a barrage of the "Hallelujah Chorus" at full volume, to be followed, say, by recordings of George Harrison's "My Sweet Lord," Louis Arm-

strong's "When the Saints Go Marchin' In," and one of Mahalia Jackson's Gospel albums.

If all else fails, they could fight the enemy with their own weapons by installing amplifiers in the bell tower. They might also consider the possibility of legal action on the ground of noise pollution. In any case, one may be sure that the church, with its inner reserves of fortitude, will not remain indifferent to this challenge.

Meanwhile the monster squats there silently (until May 5), if

not a blight on the countryside, hardly an adornment.

Fundamentally, of course, the Modulobul is the Plastic Age equivalent of the tent show—the small circuses and carnivals that used to be common in the United States, and maybe still are, deep in the hinterland. Looking at the picture and squinting a little, you can all but smell the duck, the popcorn, the hot dogs and the hamburgers, and hear the barker out front chanting, "Hurry, hurry, hurry, folks, the big show is about to begin!"

### Movies in Paris

## Godard's Absorbing 'Tout Va Bien'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 27 (IHT).—Jean-Luc Godard is still the liveliest wire in the French cinema. "Tout Va Bien" (at the Elysées-Lincoln III, the Dragon, the Quartier Latin and the Imperial Pathé) is not only his most coherent film since 1968, but also offers an oblique but revealing slice of autobiography, a candid

view of the director in a distressing dilemma. It operates on several levels, examining problems that confront many creative talents these days. Jean-Pierre Gorin collaborated with Godard on this occasion.

The film begins with a lampoon on movie making. "To make a film one must have money" is an introductory platitude

in the Mao manner. The money is supplied by signing checks. Next, the unseen and evidently passé producer orders start—they are necessary. Jane Fonda and Yves Montand are engaged. Now a story—preferably a love story—is required and Godard invents a fable about a Gallic director married to an American radio correspondent. They have ecstatically experienced the student riots of 1968 together and this has left them with a troubling idealism.

She—with her husband as her interpreter companion—goes to interview a sausage manufacturer who is being held prisoner in his office by left-wing employees. This strong-armed move meets with strenuous objections from the Communist-dominated union. The three-cornered struggle is depicted with the captured capitalist, the union delegate and the independent revolutionaries expressing their views. The manufacturer is quite roughly handled by his captors, but, it is explained, he has imposed humiliating restrictions on his workers who are underpaid and forced to toil in smelly quarters.

The Yankee lady dashes off to tell the world, but her report is rejected by her broadcasting station. It was poor stuff, she admits, for she cannot write of social strife as effectively as, say, Upton Sinclair.

Her husband, failing to find financing for a historic epic, churns out commercial shorts for a living. He is interrupted at his ghastly trade to comment on his predicament. It is like that of many other "intellectuals" who were similarly derided emotionally by the events of May, 1968, and now that "tout va bien" again on the surface are at a loss as to what road to take.

The mutual dependence of the star pair seems due to wreck their shallow marriage. Godard concludes with a restatement of his critique of consumer society with wide panning views of a hippie band invading a supermarket and tossing the goods about until the police wipe the scene. A terminating title announces that the class struggle will continue. Montand delivers his oration on

the thwarted movie maker's woes convincingly, but Jane Fonda, now a brunette, has little to do and seems to have drawn an assignment that intentionally or unintentionally borders on caricature. Her know-it-all journalist from the United States keeps reminding one of the chic efficiency expert whose aid was so encumbering in Tati's "Traffic."

Though his wistful sighs for the good old days of 1968 may strike one as sentimental and soporific, Godard has organized what he has to say neatly in terms of the camera—in a series of arresting frames. He is master of the graphic snapshot and succeeds in keeping the interspersed interviews from becoming too heavy harangues.

His controversial film is quick with brilliant technique and his portrait of what threatens to be another lost generation is constantly absorbing and provocative.

Godard, seriously injured in a motorcycle accident last summer and still depending on a cane to get about, must return to the hospital for a second operation shortly. After that, he reports, he will edit the material he shot in Palestine before he began work on "Tout Va Bien."

"I intend to frame the Palestine footage as a lesson on how a historic film should be made today," he said. "The pompous approach of old and the mere newswel-

coverage are both outdated. A revision of presentation method is required. That is the job I have set myself."

"The Last Picture Show" (at the Vendôme and the Elysées-Lincoln I in English) is the second feature of Peter Bogdanovich, who made "Targets" and an interesting documentary on the directorial career of John Ford. Bogdanovich's own directorial career progresses promisingly with his vivid study of a small Texas town falling into decay during the 1950s. Both the gloomy setting and the conflicts of the dramatic personae are treated with a realistic flair that is remarkably sustained throughout. We have here a valuable piece of authentic American, a motion picture admirably acted and intelligently composed and one that benefits directly from Bogdanovich's exacting examination of Ford's methods in character delineation.

"Continental Circus" (at the Monte Carlo) is a deft documentary about motorcycle races and racers, disclosing the life of the participants when off the hot rods and suggesting the threat of sudden death that hovers over them. It is perhaps a bit speeded up for those not fans of the sport, a trifle too long, but it is technically excellent.

### Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 27 (IHT).—This is how critics rate the new shows:

"And They Put Hands on the Flowers," written and directed by Fernando Arrabal, English translation by Charles Marowitz, is "by no means a play for the squeamish." Clive Barnes reports in The Times. "It uses sexual and scatological imagery with an effectiveness—that I have never encountered before." The play, showing four men in a contemporary Spanish political prison earlier been produced off-Broadway, but has been given a new staging at the O'Casey Theater of the Mercer Arts Center where, according to Barnes, "its power and its pain were more evident than ever. On many counts this is an extraordinary work," Barnes said.

"The Little Black Book," at the Helen Hayes Theater, written by Jean-Claude Carrière, and adapted by playwright Jerome Killy, failed to please two critics. "It is little and it is black. It hardly has a book to call its own," The Times critic Clive Barnes writes. In fact, it hardly has

anything to call its own, Barnes says. The plot, about a girl (Delphine Seyrig) who arrives at a man's apartment, unnamed, unknown, and proceeds to move in, is "cut so thin that the author could probably make a decent living in the delicatessen business slicing cold cuts for sandwiches," William Glover, of Associated Press, said. "Whatever kept the French original running through two boulevard seasons certainly isn't detectable now."

"God Says There Is No Peter O'Neil," a play by Bill Hays, directed by Leland Ball, resembles a daytime television serial, The Times critic reports. According to Clive Barnes, the play, about a "warm, nice lady with a tart tongue" and the "pregnant and very unpleasant" young woman who is sent to her Cape Cod guest house for the summer, is "not very interesting, its writing is obvious and its characterization so one-dimensional that it could make a cube seem like a square." Yet "perhaps there is an audience for this kind of play," Barnes says. "It's no worse than run-of-the-mill television dramas or what is patronizingly known as women's fiction. It is also certainly better." Sue McClanahan and Tom Ligon (playing Peter O'Neil, father of the unborn child) head the cast at the McAlpin Rooftop Theater.

"Cold Feet," by Marvin Fretts, is labeled "new comedy farce." Mel Gussow relates in The Times. But the evening is "not only unrelievedly witless, but also tasteless," in his opinion. The hero is a shoe salesman, who is also a virgin. Ladies try to seduce him, and he tries to fit them with shoes. "Old vaudeville jokes

don't die." AP's William Glover comments. "They end up in a dead-end dramatic 'Cold Feet'." The yuck-yuck in this show, he adds, Glover reports: "In a shoe," announces the young salesman to his prospective bride's father, who retorts: "Well, who isn't?"

### 2 Other Works Found Under Titian Painting

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP).—An X-ray camera has discovered three paintings on the canvas "Venus With a Mirror," by Titian, hanging in the National Gallery of Art here.

A portrait of a man and a woman, as well as an earlier Venus, differently clothed, have been discovered underneath the famous work by the Renaissance master.

This is the first important X-ray discovery at the National Gallery in 25 years, when a painting by Bellini was found beneath Titian's "Feast of the Gods."

The two paintings under "Venus With a Mirror" were discovered by Dr. Fern R. Shapley during a routine X-raying. Dr. Shapley, former curator of paintings at the gallery, is cataloging the gallery's Italian holdings.

She found under the final Venus another figure, almost identically posed but differently clothed. Instead of a nude figure, holding a heavy robe over her lap, Titian's first version shows a woman holding a filmy garment that partly covers her breasts. Parts of the fabric, held with the left hand, drape her knees.

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## U.S. Trade Deficit Hits Record in 1st Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The U.S. trade deficit fell slightly in March but the aggregate three-month deficit rose to a record \$1.5 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

## Way Found For U.K. to Repay IMF

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced today that arrangements have been completed for the British government's repayment of more than \$1 billion in outstanding loans.

The United States, as part of this arrangement, is making a currency drawing in sterling equivalent to 200 million special drawing rights (SDRs), or about \$170 million.

The arrangement was made necessary by the fact that IMF rules prevent the organization's accepting repayments in dollars to the time because its dollar quota is full.

The IMF said that Britain will use the currencies of several IMF member countries, including Deutsche marks, Dutch guilders, Belgian francs, Japanese yen, Italian lire, French francs, Austrian schillings and Canadian dollars for the repayments, which will be made in full the outstanding British borrowings from the fund in 1969 and 1970.

All the transactions were stated by the fund in terms of units of SDRs, each of which is worth \$1.0887.

In London, the government said the repayment would consist of \$1.031 billion (\$80 million SDRs) and \$218 million (200 million SDRs) in charges previously paid in sterling. The latter part of the repayment was described as "repurchase" of the sterling.

Britain said about one-third of the total transactions will be made from its own holding of SDRs.

There had been several reports during negotiations over the repayment that the U.S. was pressing Britain to use its own SDRs to pay back nearly two-thirds of the debt, while Britain proposed a figure of only one-third. If the reports were true, Britain got its way.

The amount of SDRs used in the repayment was said to be important for Britain because SDRs are backed by gold. Hence, unlike foreign currency reserves, they would not be subject to a relative decline in value in the event of a gold revaluation.

The repayment will mean that Britain is free for the first time since May, 1964, of official short- or medium-term debt.

The department said the March deficit of \$584.3 million was down from February's \$597.8 million deficit. But for the first three months of the year the deficit exceeded the previous largest quarterly shortfall by about \$178 million.

It also compared with a \$132 billion deficit in the final quarter of 1971.

Measured on an adjusted balance-of-payments basis, the department said, the trade deficit widened to \$1.54 billion in the first quarter from \$1.53 billion in the fourth 1971 quarter.

Exports rose 2.2 percent in March to \$3.89 billion and imports increased 1.8 percent to \$4.48 billion.

The Commerce Department said exports rose about 9 percent in the first quarter to an annual rate of \$47.67 billion from \$43.56 billion in 1971 as a whole.

Imports increased by 18 percent to \$53.67 billion annual rate from \$45.6 billion in 1971.

The rise in both exports and imports during March was probably due to the resumption of activity at West Coast ports following the dock strike settlement.

But the department said it did not have adequate information to enable it to specifically measure the influence of the strike on the statistics.

The administration has repeatedly stressed that a continuing negative balance of trade was expected following the Dec. 18 international currency accord and warned the figures could get worse before they get better.

This is because devaluations traditionally exercise a perverse impact on export and import returns in the short run as existing import contracts cost more in foreign-exchange terms while export contracts give a lower exchange return.

The EEC Orders Belgium To Trim Aid Program

BRUSSELS, April 27 (UPI).—The EEC ordered Belgium today to trim its ambitious program of regional development on grounds it gave unfair advantages to Belgian industry.

A government program, initiated in late 1970, dedicated aid to 41 of the nation's 44 districts which were deemed to be in economic difficulty.

The market's Executive Commission began a study of the program soon after, saying it feared that this widespread aid would give assistance to industries which did not really need it, thereby giving them an edge over competitors in other EEC nations.

The commission announced today the study had ended with an order that the 41 districts be cut back to 28 for a trial period of two years.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### France to Build Plants in Russia

France will build a gas desulfurization plant in the Kazakhstan region of the Soviet Union and a paper-pulp complex in Siberia under an agreement "about to be concluded," according to Jean-Pierre Brunet, director of economic affairs at the French Foreign Ministry. The two countries signed a new protocol on Thursday covering various scientific, technical and economic fields. A joint statement issued in Paris, after noting the "fruitful" results obtained so far, said the new protocol is designed to "enlarge and deepen" Franco-Soviet cooperation. Further details about the two plants were not immediately available.

### VW to Break Even This Year

Volkswagenwerk will about break even in 1972, reports Ludwig Poulain, chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and a member of VW's supervisory board. He says that VW is expected to report a profit in 1973, when new models are introduced. The automaker still has not reported earnings for 1971, which are expected to be small, if any. The company has said its auto operations ran at a loss last year.

### Ford Cuts Car, Truck Prices

Ford Motor Co. is cutting U.S. car and truck prices an average of \$13 a unit "to assure that our 1972 profit margin will be within Price Commission guidelines." Ford earnings in the first three months were up 48 percent from the year ago period. The Price Commission early this week rejected a Ford request for an increase on some industrial products that would have added \$2 million to annual sales. Chairman Henry Ford 3d and president Lee A. Iacocca say a high sales volume and management efficiencies "have substantially improved our profitability." The

company "anticipates no price increases on its North American built 1973 model cars and trucks, at least until January, 1973, except for a recovery of its costs of government required safety and emission control devices and for other equipment changes."

### Watney Mann Predicts Higher Profit

Watney Mann, the U.K. brewer, is forecasting pretax profit of not less than \$22.5 million for the year ending Sept. 30, compared with \$22.9 million in the previous 12 months. In a letter to shareholders outlining the reasons why the board rejects the takeover bid from Grand Metropolitan Hotels, Watney also said it proposes dividends totalling at least 29 percent of par value, compared with 21.5 percent paid for the latest year.

### Canadian Capital Outlays Rise Seen

Capital spending this year should exceed present intentions "by a fairly wide margin," the Bank of Montreal says in its monthly business review. Recently released estimates of capital investment intentions indicated an increase of only 4.9 percent from 1971, with little actual growth if one assumes a 4 percent price rise, the review says. However, the rapid expansion of corporate profits in 1971 and the strong pace of consumer spending have provided new grounds for optimism, and, judging by recent indicators, some upward revisions of investment plans may already have occurred, the bank says.

### French Car Exports Increase 13%

French car exports rose 13 percent in March over the same 1971 period to 161,800 vehicles, the manufacturers association reports. Total auto production was 9.1 percent higher at 236,900 units and truck output rose 13.7 percent to 23,200 units—a monthly record for motor vehicle production.

## Bayer Profit Rises 5.1% In Quarter

COLOGNE, West Germany, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Pharmaceutical Bayer's consolidated net profit rose 5.1 percent in the first quarter of this year, the company reported today.

Bayer's chairman, Kurt Hansen, set profits at 83 million Deutsche marks, up from 79 million DM in the same period last year.

Worldwide first-quarter sales rose 8.3 percent to 3.13 billion DM from 2.88 billion, Mr. Hansen said.

The figures were disclosed as Mr. Hansen discussed the annual report for 1971. Net consolidated profit for the year was down 12 percent, to 315 million DM from the previous year's 358 million, Mr. Hansen said.

Bayer declared a dividend of 6.50 DM, down from the previous 8 marks.

Alcan Net Down

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Alcan Aluminum Ltd. said today profits fell 5.3 percent in the first quarter, although revenue rose 11.5 percent.

Alcan said its net was \$144 million (U.S.), down from \$152 million in the same period of 1971. Per-share earnings were 2 cents versus a restated 44 cents.

Gross revenue of the Montreal-based company was \$370.9 million, up from \$332.5 million in the first quarter of 1971.

Hawker Sideley Gains

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Hawker Sideley Group today raised its dividend to a net profit gain of 55 percent.

The group said net profit last year was \$12.4 million, up from \$8 million in 1970. Hawker Sideley declared a final dividend of 9 percent, making a total of 15 percent for the year, compared with 13 percent in 1970.

Sales were up 3.9 percent at \$473 million compared with \$454 million.

Toray Profits Fall

TOKYO, April 27 (Reuters).—Toray Industries Inc. net profit fell 27.8 percent in the half-year ended March 31.

Toray said earnings were 2.8 billion yen, down from 3.6 billion yen in the preceding six months. Sales were down 13.9 percent to 140 billion yen from 158 billion.

The company declared an unchanged dividend of three yen.

## U.S. to Use Miscalculation To Pay Part of Public Debt

By James L. Rowe jr.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (WP).—For the first time in at least a decade, the Treasury, flushed with cash from tax check overwithholding and other sources, said yesterday it would deliberately pay off a small portion of the public debt.

The public debt (currently \$428 billion) is the total amount of money the government owes—most of it to U.S. citizens and corporations, but some of it to foreign citizens and governments.

Treasury Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs Paul A. Volcker said the Treasury would use some of its excess cash to pay off \$700 million in government securities which mature May 15.

As part of its usual quarterly financing exercise, the Treasury will issue \$1.25 billion of 4 3/4 percent one-year notes and \$500 million in 6 7/8 percent ten-year bonds to offset the balance of the \$2.4 billion in maturing securities.

Treasury experts said it was the first time they could recall a deliberate repayment of public debt since shortly after World War II.

The Treasury often without specific planning pays off part of the public debt—its quarterly financings.

Many security holders decline to turn in one bond or note for another one and cash them instead. For the last few quarterly financings, this so-called "attrition" has averaged about 30 percent.

The \$700 million which the Treasury will directly pay off is about 30 percent of the total of the maturing securities. In previous financings, however, the Treasury always indicated it would go back into the money market after the exchange operations were completed to pick up the amount lost by "attrition" plus some additional cash.

Mr. Volcker said that the bulk of the unexpected cash the Treasury has comes from overwithholding from paychecks.

Mr. Volcker said it was impossible to identify how much of the extra withholding collections are because of overwithholding and how much because of increased income.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. (per \$100)	2.6115	2.6106-09
Belg. fr. (A1)	44.24-26	44.18-20
Belg. fr. (B1)	44.21-23	44.15-18
Deutsche mark	3.1770-20	3.1790-43
Danish krone	6.8978-90	7.0010-20
Ecu	27.8-03	27.02-06
Fr. fr. (A)	4.875-875	4.8725-75
Fr. fr. (B)	5.039-0375	5.0340-35
Outlier	2.2202-221	2.2157-57
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	564.5643	564.565-50
Mark	64.5489-553	64.5250-53
Schilling	23.14-17	23.1250-1450
Sw. krona	4.740-50	4.7307-17
Sw. krona	3.8605-8620	3.8620-20
Yen	364.35	363.95

(a) Free. (b) Commercial.

## U.K. Banks Studying Stock Trade System

LONDON, April 27 (AP-DJ).—A committee of 17 of London's top merchant banks announced today it has formed a company to develop a computerized block trading system for large-scale securities dealing among major investment institutions.

It said the stock exchange has been kept advised of the committee's intentions and further talks with the exchange are to take place.

## GM Profit Up By 6.7% to \$651 Million

## But Quarter's Sales Unchanged From '71

DETROIT, April 27 (UPI).—General Motors, the No. 1 U.S. corporation, had a profit increase of 6.7 percent in the first quarter, the company indicated today. Figures issued by GM set earnings at \$651 million, or \$2.28 a share, compared with \$610 million, or \$2.12 a share, in the same quarter of 1971. GM said its sales for the period were \$7.78 billion, unchanged from the like quarter a year ago.

Delta Air Lines

Third Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 133.4 161.3  
Profits (millions) 8.7 8.05  
Per Share 0.45 0.16

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions) 556.6 482.1  
Profits (millions) 23.51 18.62  
Per Share 1.49 0.97

Northwest Airlines

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 119.4 71.5  
Profits (millions) 4.7 4.11.8  
Per Share 0.22 —

Philip Morris

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 486.2 412.98  
Profits (millions) 27.45 21.45  
Per Share (Diluted) 0.97 0.77

Shell Oil

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 1,422.01 1,095.7  
Profits (millions) 53.8 45.1  
Per Share 0.80 0.67

Standard Brands

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 290.07 266.82  
Profits (millions) 10.06 9.07  
Per Share 0.75 0.68

Standard Oil Calif.

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 1,566 1,343  
Profits (millions) 122.99 119.28  
Per Share 1.45 1.41

Tenneco

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 774.0 653.5  
Profits (millions) 46.59 39.47  
Per Share 0.58 0.47

Trans World Airlines

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 231.5 245.6  
Profits (millions) —22.9 —38.2  
Per Share —1.91 —3.69

UAL

First Quarter 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions) 373.8 338.8  
Loss (millions) —12.34 —33.21  
Per Share Loss —0.61 —1.83

\* Reflects only airline operations.

## Standoff on Wall Street After Nixon's Address

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—A cautious attitude prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange today following President Nixon's speech last night on the Vietnam situation—a big current worry on Wall Street.

With investors and traders tuned to Vietnam developments on a day-to-day basis, today's market performance was essentially a standoff. Automotive issues moved forward, while Polaroid continued to star.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing only small changes throughout the slow session of 15.74 million shares, slipped less

than a point. The Dow eased 0.97 to 955.7.

Transportation issues trended downward, but utility stocks made a token comeback. With utility averages hovering close to their 1971 lows, some brokers have recommended these issues.

Polaroid flashed to a new high at 137 before finishing at 134 3/4, up 3 3/4, as the best point gainer on the active list. The stock ran up 7 1/4 yesterday after management demonstrated its new pocket-sized camera, which allows a photographer to snap five finished pictures in less than 10 seconds.

Eastman Kodak rose 7 8 to 117 3/8, after rising 1 3/4 yesterday. Berkeley Photo, which moved up yesterday with the camera group, slipped 3/8 to 20 5/8.

Ford Motor sped ahead 1 1/8 to 71 5/8 on the strength of record profits in the March quarter. The earnings were released after the close of trading yesterday.

The nation's second leading car maker also said its first quarter unit sales support expectations that 1972 will be a record year for the industry and that forecasts of 10.5 million units in sales will be met this year.

Chrysler, up 1 1/8 to 33 3/4, raised its quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 15 cents.

General Motors finished the session up 3/8 to 80 1/4.

IBM rose 1 to 381 after introducing a new optical mark reader in the computer applications field.

Xerox, also firm, moved ahead 3 to 137 1/2, while Walt Disney gained 3/4 to 164, and Honeywell 1 1/8 to 145 3/4.

Superior Oil, however, fell 1 to 26, with Natomas down 2 3/8 to 69 5/8. Standard Oil of California closed up 1/4 to 55 1/4. The latter reported a slightly higher first-quarter net.

Heavily-traded Alaska Interstate dropped 2 7/8 to 43 1/2.

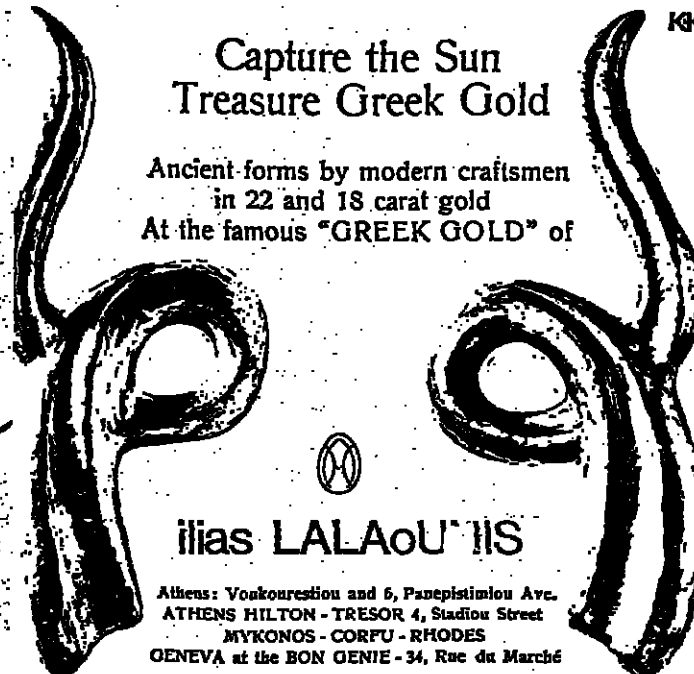
Prices eased in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amer. index dipped 0.05 to 27.82, while declines topped advances, 329 against 370.

Turnover was 3.94 million shares, compared with 4.9 million yesterday.

In OTC trading, NASDAQ activities included Bank America, 44 1/8, off 1 1/8. First National City Corp., 87 1/2, up 1/4. Penn Offshore Gas (B), 8 7/8, unchanged, and Central Air, 6 1/2, unchanged.

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## Quarterly Review...

### The Outlook for Interest Rates in the United States

by Edward M. Bernstein

A copy of this report is available on request.

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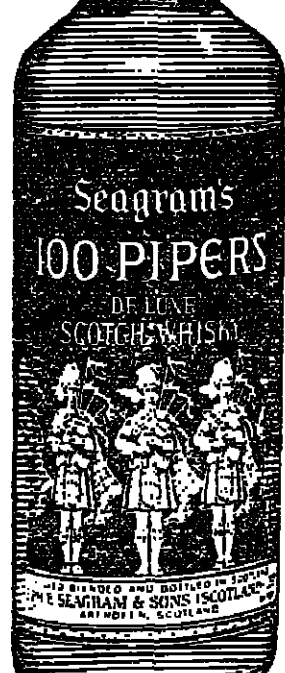
## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued on next page.)

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Reserves	100,000,000	Reserves	100,000,000
Assets	200,000,000	Liabilities	200,000,000

[illegible][illegible]







PEANUTS  
B.C.  
L.I.L. ABNER  
BEETLE BAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIAZRD of ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY

**PEANUTS**  
I'M SICK AND TIRED OF LOSING ALL THE TIME!  
EVERYTHING I TRY, I LOSE... I JUST CAN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER...  
WHO ARE YOU CALLING?  
DIAL A LOSER.

**B.C.**  
LOOK, LOOK, SEE GEORGE GLCAT ABOUT FLORIDA.  
SEE GEORGE LOSE GROUND IN SUBSEQUENT PRIMARIES.  
SEE GEORGE DEMAND EQUAL TIME WITH ARCHIE BUNKER.

**L.I.L. ABNER**  
VULGARILLAS BACK HOME, AN' SO IS AH...  
??-WHUFFO? IS YO' PARKED IN TH' MIST OF OUR MOST FASHIONABLE SHOPPING DISTRICT--??  
KEEP AWAY!!- THIS IS THE GOVERNMENT'S DEADLIEST BOMB--AND YOU'RE INFLAMMABLE!!  
THEM GOVAMINT AGENTS IS GITTIN' SMARTER ALL TH' TIME--HOW COULD HE TELL AH WAS WEARIN' EM?

**BEETLE BAILEY**  
THIS CALLS FOR A CELEBRATION  
I JUST HAPPEN TO HAVE A LITTLE SOMETHING HERE  
I'LL WHIP UP SOME HORS D'OEUVRES  
I DIDN'T KNOW HOW EFFICIENT YOU WERE

**MISS PEACH**  
FUTURE LAWYERS OF AMERICA  
MEET HERE  
LET'S SAY A CLIENT PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO A TRAFFIC TICKET...  
-AND WE SPEND 1 3/4 HOURS CONSULTING ON IT, MAKE ONE VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE TRAFFIC VIOLATION, AND...  
-ONE APPEARANCE IN TRAFFIC COURT. MY QUESTION IS: HOW MUCH SHOULD WE CHARGE?  
WHATEVER THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

**BUZ SAWYER**  
NOW, LOOK, YOU GUYS, IF I ROB BANKS NOW, I'M THRU. I'LL NEVER GET ANOTHER PENNY FROM HIM.  
BUT YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND, FRANKY. WE GOT A TRUCK WAITIN' OUTSIDE.  
SURE, WE'LL LEAVE YOU BOUND AND GAGGED WITH A KNOT ON YOUR HEAD.  
THEN WE SPLIT. THE TAKE'S MINE. WHOTTA YA SAY, PAL?  
WELL, I...  
AFTER THAT, FRANKY, ALL YOU CAN SQUEEZE OUTTA THE OLD BOY IS YOURS.

**WIAZRD of ID**  
WHO IS YOUR ATTORNEY?  
I CAN'T AFFORD ONE!  
THEN THE COURT APPOINTS LARSEN E. PETTYFOSSER TO ACT IN YOUR BEHALF.  
OF COURSE, I COULD DIP INTO MY SAVINGS.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**  
DID YOU HEAR FROM BRICE?  
NO! I ASSUME YOU HAVEN'T EITHER?  
FROM TALKING WITH A COUPLE OF NURSES AT THE HOSPITAL, IT'S POSSIBLE THAT HE MADE A HOUSE CALL.  
BUT WHY HAVEN'T HE PHONED TO SAY HE'D BE LATE?  
REX, I'M AFRAID THAT SOMETHING'S HAPPENED TO HIM! DID YOU STOP BY HIS APARTMENT?  
YES--AND I HAD THE BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT OPEN THE APARTMENT! BRICE WASN'T THERE! DO YOU KNOW THE LICENSE NUMBER OF HIS CAR? PERHAPS I'D BETTER TALK TO THE POLICE!

**POGO**  
ONE OF THE THINGS US POLLSTERS GOTTA ASK THE VOTERS IS MOST IMPORTANT.  
RIGHT? HEAR HEAR!  
IS THE CANDIDATE BELIEVABLE?  
Y'HEAR THAT? IS THE CANDIDATE BELIEVABLE?  
BELIEVABLE? MAN, HE'S SO BELIEVABLE HE'S INCREDIBLE.

**RIP KIRBY**  
YES, I'LL MAKE ANOTHER SET, JOHNNY. I BET YOU'RE LOSING INTEREST IN ME-- AFTER I'VE DONE YOUR DIRTY WORK!  
THAT ONE YOU WIN! I'VE TOLD YOU NOT TO BUG ME, EDIE...  
I'VE GIVEN YOU THE BEST YEAR OF YOUR LIFE! KEEP QUIET, DO AS YOU'RE TOLD, AND I MAY LET YOU HANG AROUND A WHILE LONGER... BUT TONIGHT YOU'LL GOING ALONE.  
A DAME LIKE EDIE ON MY ARM CHEAPENS ME. I'VE GOT TO CIRCULATE IN THE BIG TIME...

BLONDIE

HERE'S A PET YOU MIGHT ENJOY  
THIS IS A MALAYSIAN PORCUPINE  
AREN'T PORCUPINES DANGEROUS?  
ONLY IF YOU RUB THEM THE WRONG WAY

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A pair of optimists might reach slam on this deal by a sequence similar to the one shown in the diagram.

South opens one no-trump with a hand that would be a minimum for some players and a sub-minimum for others. North asks for information about his partner's hand with a Stayman bid.

When South first denies a major and then fails to support spades, North knows he must have a doubleton spade and three hearts. His raise of four diamonds to five shows at least four-card support, but also implies a minimum.

North is not deterred, however. After a couple of cue-bids he takes the plunge into seven diamonds.

With a red suit lead, South has a good chance to make 13 tricks without a club finesse by ruffing two hearts in the dummy.

hoping for six trump tricks, six spade tricks and the club ace.

However if the opening lead is a spade, as it might well be, this plan is difficult to execute. Now South is an entry short. If, for example, he wins with the spade king, ruffs a heart, cashes two high diamonds and uses the club ace as an entry to ruff another heart, he is stuck in the dummy and cannot return to draw the missing trump.

The obvious play after a spade lead is to lead to the diamond ace and take a club finesse. If this wins, the declarer can draw the remaining trumps with a chance of surviving against a 4-1 spade break.

There is a slightly better play as the cards lie. South should ruff a heart at the second trick and cash the ace-queen of diamonds. Since the diamond jack falls doubleton, South pulls the last trump at once, runs the spades and falls back on the club finesse for his 13th trick.

South can ruff another heart and return to his hand with the club ace to pull the last trump. If the diamond jack does not fall doubleton, South pulls the last trump at once, runs the spades and falls back on the club finesse for his 13th trick.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

BUCKLE UP	LEAD	FILE
ATTITUDE	CLIMB	OLIVE
RHINE	DIODE	OLIVE
ALICE	BALDERDASH	SH
TEAR	CLINE	CLIE
CHUTE	CLAPTRICK	
ABRUPT	BAIRISSE	VIAN
TO ORE	ELIOT	CLIO
BLISS	ORE	CLIO
AUSULT	BRILLIANT	
RIN	PROUD	TAH
PARIS	GREEN	BONIA
ELIAN	FATE	COWIE
GUIN	ACID	OLIVIAN
SQUID	NETS	BLAIRIE

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2	Pass	
2	Pass	3	Pass	
3 N.T.	Pass	4	Pass	
4	Pass	5	Pass	
5	Pass	7	Pass	
Pass	Pass			

West led the spade seven.

DENNIS THE MENACE

MR. WILSON SAYS HE'S RETIRED FROM THE FORCE AND DOESN'T NEED IT NO MORE.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UMBOX  
DEKIN  
UCCSAU  
FLARTE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: AWOKE MINOR CLIENT BONNET  
Answer: You just can't shut your eyes to this--LOOK

BOOKS

THE DUEL: De Gaulle and Pompidou

By Philippe Alexandre. Translated from the French by Elaine P. Halperin. Houghton Mifflin. 360 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH it may be rash to say so, I'm inclined to think that Charles de Gaulle, the president of France that was, and Georges Pompidou, the president of France that is, would not mind this book by Philippe Alexandre, a French journalist, on their close, intricate and sometimes difficult relationship. It was a relationship in which a neophyte subordinate grew sufficiently in power to supplant the man who had chosen him.

I don't mean that the men would necessarily have agreed with the picture of themselves they find in the book or with the facts or with the way the author has arrayed them. But I think they would not have been hostile to his conception and treatment of their twin destiny. He has stripped the story of trivialities and pettiness, removed it from the realm of gossip and made the clash between the two an agonizing and believable one. He has revealed their character in the setting of history and thus added to the stature of his protagonists and to the historian himself. Is the story true? I think it is, but he has made it psychologically true, which is even better.

It has classic lineaments. The younger man, a surrogate son, is nurtured by the older man and taught his skills. At first the father/teacher hails his disciple for his selflessness and loyalty, then comes to suspect him and finally to distrust him. The younger man grows in strength and wisdom, bides his time until he slips into the seat from which the older man has fallen. It is the world's oldest story.

When Georges Pompidou first came to the attention of the general, right after World War II, he was a nobody and had nothing going for him. But he had desirable virtues: he was methodical, efficient, patient, imperturbable and never gave the general a bad time. And when he first met the great man he was not ambitious. He had not even thought seriously about politics. As one commentator said of him later: "He had nothing in his hands, nothing in his pockets."

He performed naturally and well the tasks assigned to him and in the process discovered talents he never knew existed: a skill in handling finances, an ability to manage and run a political campaign, a good administrative staff for paths. De Gaulle left politics in 1946 out of disgust with French parliamentary procedures. Pompidou retired as well. But circumstances kept them in touch. Pompidou accepted a post with the Rothschild bank; De Gaulle evidently didn't mind having a collaborator in such a position. And Pompidou helped Mrs. de Gaulle in administering a foundation established in the memory of a daughter who had died.

Thus he was both independent of and close to De Gaulle. And since he had taken no part in the intramural jockeying for power, he had no firm enemies. When, in the Algerian crisis, De Gaulle was called back and set about changing the structure of the French republic, Pompidou came back as premier and in a sense as his right-hand man. But all knew that power resided in De Gaulle. Without him, none of them would have been where they were.

In his sketch of the general, Mr. Alexandre has outdone himself, creating a man at once unique, crochety, moody, mercurial, demanding and imperial, light years away from the calm, stoical, confident figure we assume from the standard photographs and sketches. He had the sense of destiny and the peculiar attitude of a Douglas MacArthur, the narrow confidence of the first Henry Ford and an ambivalent attitude to the French people that one usually finds only in the family.

There is something of high comedy in his pretense of aloofness to politics on the one hand and his ward-boss scrutiny of it on the other. He could perform the most ungracious act in the name of France, evict a colleague in the name of duty, and summon up the words "treachery" and "traitor" when a policy of his failed. He was always the injured party. Men in his cabinet handed in their resignations every day, which he brushed aside with some surprise. Couldn't they see it was all done for France?

But with the years, the general began to show his age. It took much longer to reach a decision. He became moody and uncertain in his feelings. He was surprised by the inflation, by the student riots, by the labor strikes. And he began to lose his hold on his countrymen. Watching from the sidelines after having been let go as premier, Pompidou began preparing himself for the inevitable day. In a statement he made in Italy while on a visit there, he remarked reasonably that when the general stepped down, he would naturally be a candidate for his office. It was the shrewdest political move of his career. For it at once gave the people of France as well as the Gaullists an option for the continuance of Gaullism without De Gaulle. Suddenly the void that threatened with the removal of De Gaulle proved to be a mirage. It is uncertain whether the general ever forgave Pompidou for making this statement.

In Elaine Halperin's easy and uncluttered translation, the writing is very Gallic: impressionistic, full of delicate touches. One thing is said and five suggested. The background is skimpy; those not easily at home in recent French history will find themselves asking questions that go unanswered. But it is not intended as a book of political substance, in that regard; whether a policy or course of action worked or not, it is, as I have said, a study of character. That these are true historic figures only adds to the novelistic richness of the book.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- 1 Singer Johnny
- 5 Fairway call
- 9 Near
- 14 Small tropical dog
- 15 "my word"
- 16 Madrid museum
- 17 Plant of amaryllis family
- 19 Playwright Marc
- 21 Frozen dessert
- 22 Prefix for path
- 23 Chinese dynasty
- 24 Party game
- 31 Beldam
- 34 Watery food
- 35 Chicago name
- 36 Iron and Stone
- 38 Ancient port of Rome
- 40 Israeli name
- 41 Pauling
- 42 Opera role
- 43 Street sign
- 46 Source
- 49 Albanian river

**DOWN**

- 1 Bay of Maine
- 2 Choir voices
- 3 Sparse
- 4 Green insect of old radio
- 5 Roll up
- 6 Hyalite
- 7 Glowing
- 8 Letters
- 9 Covered, in a way
- 10 Carriage
- 11 Chicago pit
- 12 Japanese herbs
- 13 Ran
- 18 Conductor Solti
- 21 Russian village
- 23 Stalhorn
- 25 Brave cockney
- 26 Southern capital
- 27 Attack
- 28 Rubber trees
- 29 Armstrong
- 30 Novice
- 31 Moiety
- 32 Trade discount
- 37 Miscellany
- 39 Expert
- 42 Mark with grooves
- 44 Copland
- 48 English county
- 51 Lane
- 52 Fresh pewter
- 53 Strained
- 54 Coarse grain
- 55 Egyptian god
- 56 Buffalo of India
- 57 Roll into a ball
- 58 Comb's millieu
- 59 Elaine's flower
- 61 Grass genus



## Opener of NBA Championship

## Knicks Wallop Lakers by 22

By Leonard Koppett

INGLESWOOD, Calif., April 27 (UPI)—With a dazzling display of basketball, the New York Knicks swept to a 114-92 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers last night in the first game of the seven-game series for the National Basketball Association championship.

They made their first five shots, eight of the first nine and 14 of 16 in the first quarter. By half time, they had connected on 67.4 percent of their attempts from the floor and had a 47-49 lead.

By the time they sagged in the third quarter, the Lakers sagged even more, and whatever chance as Los Angeles had to get back in the game disappeared when the Knicks made only five of 27 shots during the third period.

The Knicks' lead reached 110-81 shortly after halftime when the Lakers took over in the last three minutes.

A capacity crowd of 17,505 in The Forum, having given the Lakers a standing ovation when they were introduced, started to disperse midway through the fourth quarter and the game ended before 15,000 empty seats.

The result wiped out the home-court advantage the Lakers had earned by winning a record number of games, 69, during the regular season, 21 more than the Knicks won.

The second game is scheduled for here Sunday afternoon. Then the scene shifts to New York on Wednesday and Friday nights.

Bill Bradley, with 29 points, was the game's high scorer and hottest shooter. He didn't miss until the second half, and wound up with 11 for 13.

But Jerry Lucas, the key to Knicks strategy, was just as spectacular. He had to outplay Walt Frazier's size by hitting from long range, and hit he did. He

threw in nine of 11 in the first half and finished with 13 of 21 for 26 points.

Dave DeBusschere, who had 18 rebounds, only one less than Chamberlain, scored 18 points. Phil Jackson, playing the last six minutes of the first half, hit four of six and helped the Knicks break away.

Earl Monroe hit some important shots early, then got into foul trouble, and Dean Meminger played a magnificent 26 minutes in his place, even though he scored only one point.

Only Walt Frazier didn't shoot well for the Knicks, but he did plenty of other things. He had 11 assists and 13 rebounds, and held Jerry West to 12 points. West made only three baskets in 11 attempts.

By the time the game had ended, it was easy to forget that the Lakers had started out just as hot as the Knicks. They also made their first four shots and eight of their first 10, and led by 16-18 after only 4 1/2 minutes.

## Happy but Cautious

INGLESWOOD, Calif., April 27 (UPI)—The Knicks were "happy but cautious" after their victory last night, but the Lakers appeared to be in shock.

"They have so many good shooters," said Bill Sharman, the Lakers coach, "who can't put Walt on."

Chamberlain was virtually helpless as Lucas, the Knicks' 6-foot-8 center, scored 26 points, including 20 on long jump shots from the 25-foot range.

"And if Lucas continues to hit like that," Sharman said, "he's tougher for Walt than Willis Reed would be."

Sharman sounded annoyed at what he described as a "sluggishness" by the Lakers in covering the Knicks' outside shooters. Chamberlain acknowledged that he was "depressed" by the lopsided loss, but West doubted that the Knicks would shoot as sharply when the series resumes Sunday afternoon.

"I doubt that they'll shoot that well every time," West said, "but they're going to shoot well every time."

Meanwhile, the Knicks remembered that the Milwaukee Bucks defeated the Lakers in the opener of their Western Conference playoff final, but lost in six games.

"We're happy but cautious," said Bradley. "It's only the first game. The Bucks won the first game, too. The Lakers have as many great shooters as we do. At times it happens to them, too. But we played a good complete game on offense and defense."

Wednesday's Game  
New York 114 (Bradley 29, Lucas 26, Frazier 14, Jackson 18, West 12, Monroe 14). Los Angeles 92 (Chamberlain 18, West 12, Frazier 14, Jackson 18, West 12, Monroe 14).

Waterloo Captures English Filly Classic  
NEWMARKET, England, April 27 (UPI)—Jockey Ed Hyde rode Waterloo to a two-length victory over French-trained Mariska today in the 1,000 Guineas Stakes, a classic for 3-year-old fillies run over a mile.

The victor, owned by Mrs. Richard Stanley and trained by 30-year-old Bill Watts, paid 8 to 1 to win and collected the winners prize of £23,085 in the £34,080 race. Third in the 18-horse field was 5-to-2 favorite Rose Dobarry.

## A Seventh-Inning Stretch in Baseball—Spanish-Style

By Jack Monet

BARCELONA, (UPI)—It was a seventh-inning stretch—Spanish-style.

Along the third-base line, 18-year-old Concepcion Fon, who on other Sundays is a first baseman for a women's team, stood with her hand poised above a well-marked scorecard.

At shortstop, Roberto Sabín, a 22-year-old Cuban exile, pawed the dirt with his spikes. In nearby apartment buildings, a few figures who had been elbowing windowsills disappeared, perhaps in search of a cool refreshing beer.

## In Left Field

For in left field were the causes of the interruption of play—a shepherd and two dogs leading a flock of sheep to other pastures.

The game was a match of the Spanish Baseball Federation, pitting the Pícaros of Barcelona, the league leaders in Catalonia this season and last, against the Viladecans, an amateur club from Viladecans, a suburb of Barcelona.

The Pícaros won easily, 6-1, behind the overhead fastballs and occasional sidearm deliveries of righthander Manuel Garcia.

"It's rough to beat the Pícaros," said Carlos Perez de Rozas, who had made the journey from Barcelona along with his wife and some folding chairs to see the action. "They were No. 2 in Spain last year, losing in our equivalent of the World Series to the Madrid Baseball Club."

"That's Madrid Baseball Club, mind you, not Real Madrid."

## Pin Stripes

The Pícaros, uniformed in pin stripes and using major-league equipment, reminded an observer of a good neighborhood team in America with their base running, infield chatter and error. And to the U.S. observer, who cannot dribble a soccer ball with his left foot or head it, let alone fill out a scorecard, it was an impressive performance.

The field had a batting cage,



chalk lines and bases, but the foul lines were short and there was no grass on the infield or outfield. However, at Montjuich, a mountain overlooking Barcelona, there is a field evocative of the Americas with expanses of grass, stands for spectators and dugouts. (For entrepreneurs looking for an angle, there were no stands selling *sachichas* on a roll with mustard or *sauerkraut*.)

## Game Terminology

Game terminology is basically English, in a disconcerting Spanish framework. "Hey, two out," the third-base coach reminds men on base.

There are 20 first-division teams in the Lliga Catalana, 15 in Madrid, and several each in Valencia, Pamplona and Bilbao. According to Perez, the game came to Spain in the mid-1920s—from Cuba and Venezuela rather than the United States.

"We know of Baby Ruth and the fellow that Gary Cooper played in the movie, Lou Gehrig," said Perez. "And Al Lopez is known because of his Spanish name. We've also heard of Joe DiMaggio and Ted Williams, a great pitcher, wasn't he?"

The Latin Americans are the best players in Spain, and the federation imposes a limit of four to a team. A team that wants to use a Latin American pitcher has to pay



the federation 75,000 pesetas (\$12,500), and so there are no Latin American pitchers. A few Americans play for teams in Barcelona and Madrid. The federation is supported by "aficionados de beisbol," Perez said. Only the umpires

are paid. They get about 400 pesetas a game, but don't pay, but they weren't seen brushing the plate once.

After the game, the players left the field quickly. There was a corrida in the afternoon in Barcelona.

## NFL Cards Get Vikings' Cuozzo For Receiver, Two Draft Choices

ST. LOUIS, April 27 (UPI)—The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday acquired quarterback Gary Cuozzo from the Minnesota Vikings in exchange for receiver John Gilliam and second and fourth-round college draft choices next year.

Cuozzo, a nine-year veteran of the National Football League, is 31. Gilliam is 25.

Cuozzo started in nine games for Minnesota last season. He completed 75 of 168 passes for 842 yards and six touchdowns. Gilliam caught 42 passes last season and was also used on kickoff returns.

In another transaction, the New England Patriots traded

## Rhodesian Upsets Gorman; No U.S. Men Left in Tennis

ROME, April 27 (Reuters)—Only one seeded player was beaten today as the Italian Open tennis championships settled down to a more predictable pattern after the elimination of the top-seeded players in both the men's and women's singles yesterday.

Rhodesian's Andrew Pattison

## Jacklin Ousted In Match-Play Golf in England

SOUTHPOT, England, April 27 (UPI)—British Ryder Cup golfer Maurice Bembridge upset a tired Tony Jacklin today in the third round of the £12,000 (£31,200) locally Medal match-play tournament.

Bembridge shot a three-over-par 75 to beat Jacklin by one stroke and enter tomorrow's quarterfinals.

Earlier today, Jacklin managed to scrape through to the third round when he overcame a three-stroke deficit to beat South Africa's Vinco Baker, 78 to 79, over a 7,074-yard hillside course. Jacklin, looking tired and raw, said after his defeat that he was going home to Lincolnshire for a two-week rest.

## Nets Defeat Squires, Tie ABA Series

UNIONDALE, N.Y., April 27 (UPI)—Barry Stannard of the New York Nets defeated the Virginia Squires 111-107 in the opening two minutes last night and Virginia never recovered from his assault, losing 118-107 to the New York Nets.

Barry's one-man show produced 33 points, and along with Billy Melchioni's 18 points, eight assists and numerous steals plus an excellent defense led the Nets to victory in the fourth game of the American Basketball Association Eastern Division final at the Nassau Coliseum.

The four-of-seven game series is tied at two games. The Squires having won the first two at home. Barry's barrage started with a jump shot, and in rapid succession he followed with two free-throwers, a 3-pointer, a successful drive and another jumper.

Pacers 105, Stars 99  
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 27 (UPI)—The Indiana Pacers, led by the rebounding of Mel Daniels, tied the ABA Western Division final playoff series at three games apiece with a 105-99 victory over the Utah Stars last night.

Daniels led the Pacers with 20 points and 18 rebounds as Indiana dominated the boards, grabbing 60 rebounds to 45 for Utah.

Wednesday's Games  
New York 118 (Barry 33, Stannard 23, Frazier 14, Jackson 18, West 12, Monroe 14). Los Angeles 92 (Chamberlain 18, West 12, Frazier 14, Jackson 18, West 12, Monroe 14).

Indiana 105 (Daniels 20, Hillman 16, Melchioni 18, Utter 12, West 12, Monroe 14). Utah 99 (West 12, Monroe 14).

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## Rays Take Rain-Shortened Game McNally Beaten; Orioles Drop 4th in Row

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI)—The Kansas City Royals, who had lost three of their first five games, the first he has given up this year, in the fifth inning last night, and beat the Orioles, 5-3, in a game ended by rain in the top of the sixth inning.

The loss was Baltimore's fourth in a row, equalling the Orioles' longest losing streak of 1971. Fred Parkes, who had three hits, led off the fifth with a bunt single. Paul Schaaf walked, Amos Otis moved up both runners with a sacrifice and Lou Piniella was intentionally walked to fill the bases.

John Mayberry scored two runs with a bloop single to center, and Bob Oliver tagged a run-scoring single. Reliever Doyle Alexander came in and after Mayberry and Oliver moved up on a wild pitch, Cookie Rojas, who also had three hits, drove both home with another single.

Baltimore rallied for three runs in its half of the sixth. Then, after a 59-minute delay, the game was called.

McNally had pitched 22 scoreless innings before the Royals got to him in the fifth.

Tigers 6, Rangers 1  
Aurelio Rodriguez sliced a two-out single with the bases loaded in a fifth-inning rally in which Detroit scored five runs and sent 10 men to the plate as the Tigers defeated Texas, 6-1, at Arlington, Texas. Joe Coleman went the distance for Detroit, hurling a three-hitter for his third victory of the year against no losses. The

triumph gave the Tigers a one-game lead in the Eastern Division over the defending American League champion Baltimore Orioles.

Yankees 4, Athletics 2  
Gene Michael cracked a three-run homer off Denny McLain in the fourth inning to spark New York to a 4-2 home victory over Oakland. Michael's homer, only the ninth of his six-year major-league career, came after a double by Johnny Callison and a walk to Rich McKinney. It was McLain's first loss in two decisions.

Dutch Cyclist Takes Spain Pre-Race Leg  
FUENGIROLA, Spain, April 27 (Reuters)—Dutch cyclist Rene Pijnen today won the right to wear the leader's yellow jersey when about 100 riders set out tomorrow at the start of the Tour of Spain cycle race.

Pijnen took first place in a preliminary six-kilometer leg with a time of 7 minutes 34 seconds. He was followed by Spain's Jose Antonio Gonzalez Linares and Joaquin Agostinho of Portugal.

Reds 7, Pirates 6  
Bobby Tolan drove in three runs with a single and home run to lead Cincinnati to a 7-6 road victory over Pittsburgh. Tolan, who suffered a torn Achilles tendon playing basketball before the start of last season and didn't play last year, is batting .459 and has driven in a team high of 10 runs in the Reds' first 10 games. Gary Lerner pitched the first seven innings for Cincinnati and picked up his third straight victory, limiting the Pirates to one run and six hits.

Mets 5, Padres 1  
Tom Seaver, who has never lost to San Diego, beat the Padres for the 10th time in his career as New York's Jim Prepost and Tommie Agee supported him with a four-game losing streak with an 8-6 victory over Philadelphia.

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## Astros Win 9th in Row; Cubs Bow

## Chicago Loses 8th Straight

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI)—Bob Watson lined a two-out double to drive in Lee May with the winning run in the last of the 10th inning last night to give the Houston Astros their ninth straight victory, a decision over the Chicago Cubs at Houston.

May, who had three homers in his last three games, reached first base on an intentional walk with two out and none on. Acting manager Pete Reiser of the Cubs ordered outfielder Dan McGinn to walk May intentionally with the count 2-0. Manager Leo Durocher, who has been undergoing treatment for a throat infection, was in a hospital.

After the unorthodox intentional pass, Watson hit the second pitch to right center, past diving Rick Monday and May scored all the way from first.

The loss was the Cubs' eighth straight and their fourth in a row by one run.

Jim Wynn's third homer of the season in the eighth inning gave the Astros three runs in the fourth inning by failing to catch Wynn's short pop fly in left field. He pulled up short of the ball and it fell in front of him and bounced past for a game-losing triple. Wynn scored the third run when Monday misjudged May's drive into a double.

Dodgers 2, Expos 0  
While Crawford hit a two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning to power Los Angeles to a 2-0 home victory over Montreal. It was Crawford's fourth home run in the last four games in which he has appeared.

Cardinals 5, Braves 4  
Pitcher Rick Wise ignited a five-run first inning with a two-run single in the second inning and the Cardinals went on to beat Atlanta on the road, 5-4, despite Hank Aaron's fourth homer in the last four games.

Giants 6, Phillies 6  
Chris Speier's triple drove home the tying run and Bobby Bonds unloaded a two-run homer with two outs in the bottom of the 10th inning as San Francisco ended a four-game losing streak with an 8-6 victory over Philadelphia.

Reds 7, Pirates 6  
Bobby Tolan drove in three runs with a single and home run to lead Cincinnati to a 7-6 road victory over Pittsburgh. Tolan, who suffered a torn Achilles tendon playing basketball before the start of last season and didn't play last year, is batting .459 and has driven in a team high of 10 runs in the Reds' first 10 games. Gary Lerner pitched the first seven innings for Cincinnati and picked up his third straight victory, limiting the Pirates to one run and six hits.

Mets 5, Padres 1  
Tom Seaver, who has never lost to San Diego, beat the Padres for the 10th time in his career as New York's Jim Prepost and Tommie Agee supported him with a four-game losing streak with an 8-6 victory over Philadelphia.

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